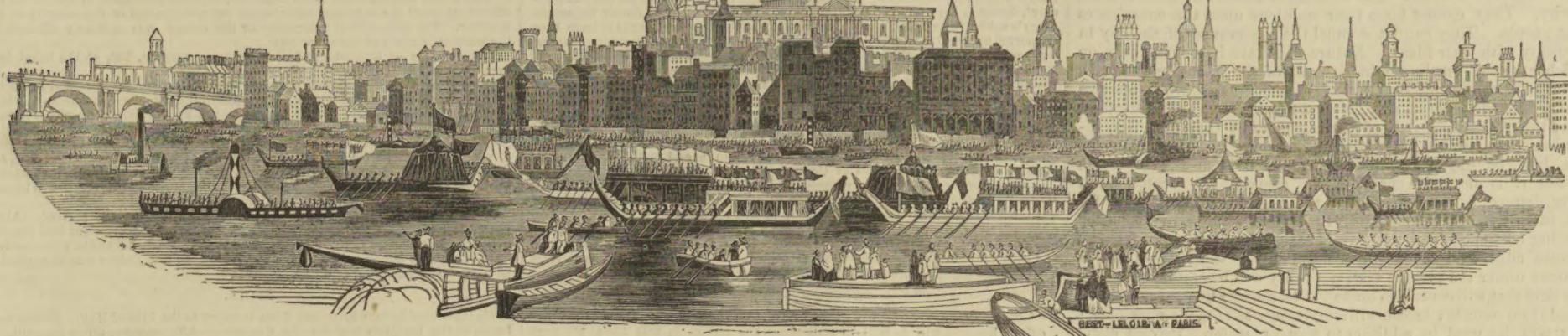


THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS



No. 432.—VOL. XVI.]

FOR THE WEEK ENDING SATURDAY, JUNE 22, 1850.

[SIXPENCE.

THE SABBATH AND THE SUNDAY.

WE are compelled to return this week to the subject of the Christian Sabbath in England, and to the efforts of those who wish, against the convictions and consciences of the people, to convert it into a Jewish Sabbath. What are the Ministers about? In opposition to their own sentiments, solemnly recorded in the House of Commons, that the general stoppage of the Post-office on Sunday would be an unjust and unwarrantable interference with the rights of the people, they have permitted the Sabbatarians to filch a majority in a thin House when the question was not expected to be practically discussed, and have proceeded to give the resolution, thus accidentally agreed to, the force of a deliberately passed act of the Legislature. On Thursday, the following extraordinary document was issued from the Post-office.

By Command of the Postmaster General.—Notice to the Public, and Instructions to all Postmasters, Sub-Postmasters, and Letter Receivers.

General Post-office, June, 1850.

On and after the 23d instant, there will be no delivery of letters throughout the United Kingdom on Sunday, nor will there be any collection of letters, whether by messengers, letter-carriers, receivers, &c., on that day.

A collection, however, by means of boxes will still be permitted on Sunday, as at present, at the receiving offices, whether in towns or in the country, and at the chief offices, in towns, &c., it being clearly understood, that letters deposited in the receiving boxes shall remain unsorted and untouched until the Monday, and that there shall be no attendance of postmasters or their clerks at the window of the Post-office on Sunday.

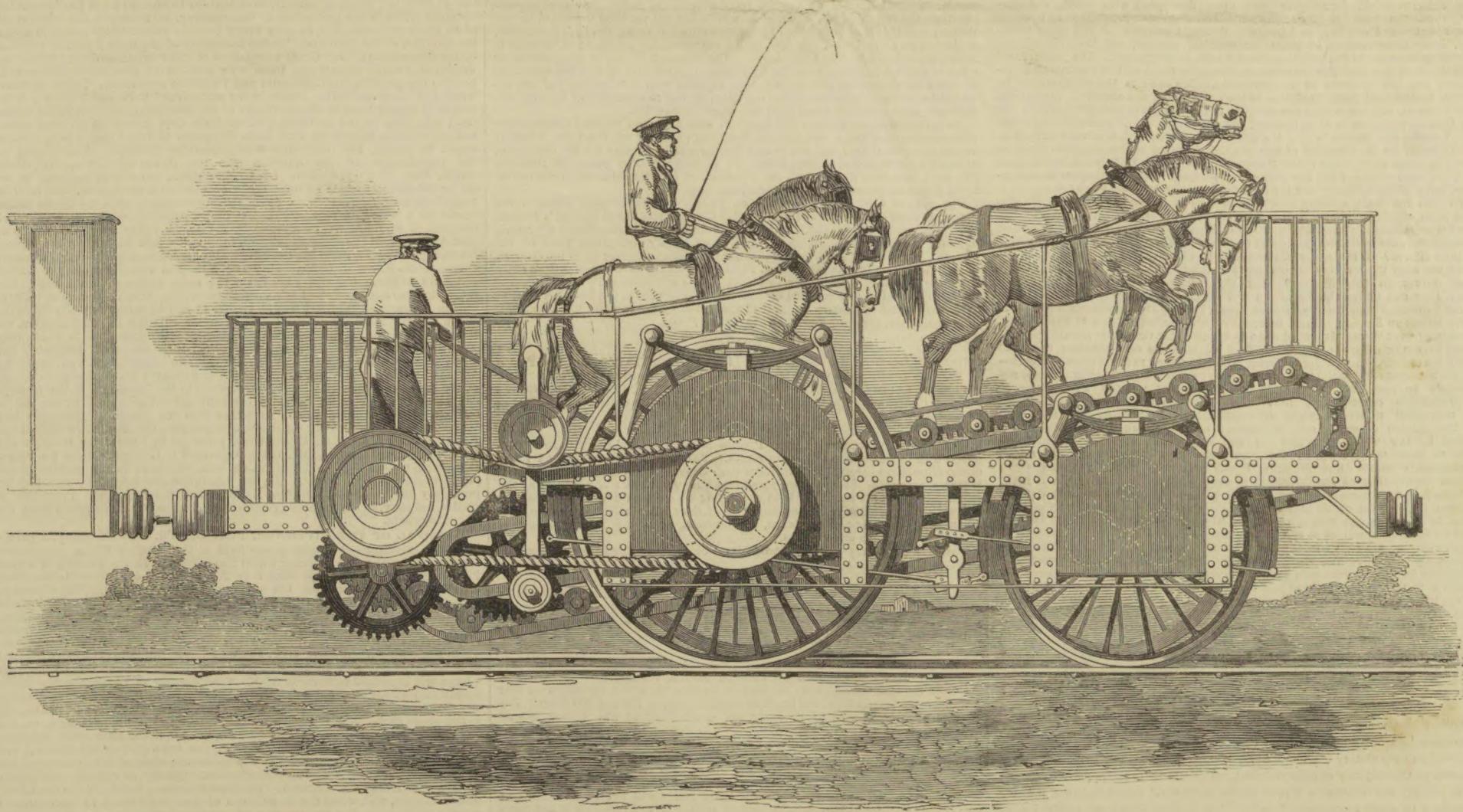
The present practice of detaining letters addressed to the metropolis itself, when posted on Saturday, until the dispatch on Sunday, will not be disturbed, with the exception that the bags containing such letters must be closed on Saturday night, and as the mails will be transmitted on Sunday in the usual manner, it will be necessary that some person shall attend to dispatch the bags alluded to as well as to receive or forward those bags that have arrived from other offices.

Postmasters taking upon themselves to deliver letters to any parties whatsoever, in contravention of these orders, will be most severely punished.

This document took the public by surprise. It was never imagined that such a change would be imposed upon the people by the mere good-will and pleasure of the Crown, acting in this case on the advice of the Ministry; and we are quite certain that the regulations neither can nor will be submitted to. The effect of the stoppage ordered in the first paragraph is not only to deprive the greater portion of the country of the advantages hitherto enjoyed of receiving letters on the Sunday, but to deprive them of their correspondence on the Monday also; and although newspapers are not expressly named, they are of course included. The late editions of the Saturday morning, the Saturday weekly, and the Saturday evening papers are to be detained in London for twenty-four hours after their publication, to the positive injury and annoyance of millions of people, and to the serious damage of all newspaper property. It is not too much to assert that this change will be a social revolution, and that it will interfere with the habits, comforts, interests, necessities, and feelings of vast masses of the people in every part of Great Britain and Ireland.

Never was such a great change attempted to be enforced in a free

country by such an agency as that which has been set in operation to fill Great Britain with discontent. The most popular Ministry that ever held power in England could not safely make such an attack upon the long-formed habits of the people; and we have yet to learn that the Russell Administration is either so beloved or so strong as to be permitted to make themselves, in this way, the tools of a sour minority of intolerant bigots. The proceeding is not simply vexatious and tyrannical; it is unconstitutional; and to attempt to carry it out without a special Act of Parliament—thrice read and debated in the Commons, thrice read and debated in the Lords, and solemnly agreed to by the Sovereign—is to make an innovation upon public policy in the highest degree mischievous and perilous. If Lord John Russell be converted suddenly to Sabbatarianism, and if Sir George Grey and Sir Charles Wood have changed their views, and now follow the preaching of Sir Andrew Agnew, and not the dictates of that common-sense which has hitherto guided them, it is their duty to bring the subject before Parliament, and take the deliberate vote of that body upon it. Perhaps, however, Lord John and his colleagues are giving the Sabbatarians free scope in this matter, to convince them by the *argumentum ad absurdum*? Perhaps they wish to let the bitter observers of the Sabbath see the utter impracticability of their scheme, by allowing them to try their hands at it? If so, we think the Ministers should not play so dangerous a game. It is easier to excite than to allay bigotry in any country; and our liberal ministers—men with professions of liberal opinions and of religious toleration scarcely cold upon their lips—have either wilfully or



THE PATENT IMPULSORIA.

THE PATENT IMPULSORIA.

This ingenious means of applying animal power to the working of railways, so as to supersede the costly locomotive engine, has lately been invented in Italy, and exhibited experimentally upon the South-Western Railway. It consists in introducing the animals into a kind of coach, called Impulsoria, by which they transmit their acting power to the leading wheels. This transmission is conveyed by a very simple means, rendering useful both the driving power of the animals and their own weight. The horse being thus introduced into the Impulsoria, is placed upon a perfect rectilinear, artificial ground, or platform, turning so easily, that the animal, which is yoked to the shafts, when it walks, does not itself advance; but, what amounts to the same thing, the platform itself is pushed backward. By this artificial ground platform, called by the patentee *pedivella*, is moved a tree, armed with a pulley, from which, by means of a rope, the motion is conveyed to the axle-tree of the leading-wheels. The varying proportions between the diameters of the pulleys give different degrees of speed. The horses are to be worked always at their usual pace, whilst the new locomotive

will be able to run at any requisite speed, even at sixty miles an hour, without ever altering the usual walking pace of the horses, which are inside the Impulsoria, as on the floor of a room, sheltered from the weather.

The importance of introducing the horses into the carriage in order to get more speed from the surplus of the acting power, had been long thought of; and the principle has been several times attempted in England, France, and Italy, but hitherto without success.

The new machine, whose inventor is Signor Clemente Masserano, from Pignerol, Piedmont, has been brought from Italy to England, and deposited at the Nine-ells terminus of the South-Western Railway, where it may be seen working on the line. It has been made for two horses only, and they work it very well on the *pedivella*. More than thirty wagons have been already experimentally drawn by it up the very inclined line of the station. For working it up and down the station, a wagon is fastened to it, when it attains a speed of seven miles an hour. In the experiment to be made on the great line, it is expected to gain a speed of from fifteen to twenty miles an hour; and it is calculated that an engine of two horses more will run at a speed superior to that of a steam-engine. The Impulsoria runs either way, like the steam-engine; but the driving horses do not change direction or movement. They can instantly be stopped, without stopping the machine; and the machine can likewise be stopped

while the horses continue to walk on the *pedivella*, without transmitting motion to the leading wheels.

By the simple manner in which the horses exercise their moving power on the new machine, they can work easily the usual time (commonly about eight hours a day). During these eight hours, the Impulsoria can run at least over thirty miles eight times; and as four horses do not cost much more than two shillings each per day, it would be an expense of eight shillings only, instead of £6 on account of coke only, the cost of which is sixpence each mile run.

Such economy is of the utmost importance to the numerous interests engaged in the railways, subject to enormous working expenses. According to the statements by Dr. Lardner, in his valuable work on "Railway Economy," the locomotive power and rolling-stock absorb always more than half, and often four-fifths of all the working expenses. But the principal advantage of the new machine will be to afford very cheap locomotion on all branch lines, thus extending the advantage of the railway to localities hitherto impracticable from the expensive moving power.

The directors of the South-Western Railway were the first to receive the Impulsoria on their line, where they have granted every facility to its ingenious inventor; for which courtesy he has especially to thank the engineer-in-chief of the locomotive department, Mr. Gooch, and his assistant Mr. Trevethick.

carelessly played into the hands of their adversaries, and inflicted an injury upon the public sentiment which it will take years to remedy.

But the change will not be permitted. It is quite impossible. If—as we do not believe—Parliament should deliberately sanction it, the public necessity will invent means to accomplish its end. There are some Sabbatarians, we verily believe, who would prevent the birds from singing on the Sunday, and carry out the Jewish principles of the Sabbath to the Levitical extent of stoning the Sabbath-breaker to death. But such Sabbatarians do not form the majority. They cannot force their opinions upon the consciences of the people. They cannot compel the observance of the day in conformity with their ideas. Nature will have its course, even on the Sabbath. A bustling minority out of the House may obtain an Act of Parliament, or they may accidentally work upon a Ministry like the present, and obtain an ukase from the Post-office, having the effect of an Act of Parliament, but they cannot revolutionise the habits or change the opinions of the people. If a law be oppressive, necessity will find means to evade it; and it is no more possible to prevent the people from having letters or newspapers on the Sunday, if they wish for them, than it would be to prevent them from smiling, or eating, or breathing on the Sunday. The sole effect of the change will be to create additional labour on the Sunday. Where one man is employed under the present system, twenty will be employed under the system that will come into operation on Sunday next. Letters will be made into parcels; brown will simply supersede white envelopes; string will be used in addition to wax or wafer. Private companies, employing thousands of people throughout the length and breadth of the land, will perform the work now performed by the Post-office, at a much smaller expenditure of labour than Sabbatarianism would force into activity. The new system cannot last. If Parliament do not come to the rescue, the people will take the matter into their own hands, and do what is needful, without the Post-office. We leave it to the religious and conscientious among the Sabbatarians, to decide whether they will be the gainers by the conflict which they, and they only, have provoked.

The following is the reply of the Committee of Congress of the United States to a memorial on the employment of Post-office authorities on Sundays. We recommend it to the serious perusal and consideration of all the Sabbatarians in this country:—

Do not all men in this country enjoy every religious right which martyrs and saints ever asked? Whence, then, the voice of complaint? Who is it that, in the full enjoyment of every principle which human laws can secure, wishes to arrest a portion of these principles from his neighbour? Do they complain that men, less conscientious in relation to the Sabbath, obtain advantages over them by receiving their letters and attending to their contents? If so, their motive is worldly and selfish. But if their motive be to induce Congress to sanction by law their religious opinions and observances, then their efforts ought to be resisted, as in their tendency fatal both to religious and political freedom. Why have the petitioners confined their prayer to the mails? Why have they not requested that the Government be required to suspend all its executive functions on that day? Why do they not require us to enact that our ships shall not sail; that our armies shall not march; that officers of justice shall not seize the suspected, or guard the convicted? They seem to forget that Government is as necessary on Sundays as on other days of the week. The spirit of evil does not rest on that day. It is the Government, ever active in its functions, which enables us all, even the petitioners, to worship in our churches in peace. Our Government furnishes very few blessings like our mails. They bear from the centre of our republic to its distant extremes the acts of our legislative bodies, the decisions of the judiciary, and the orders of the executive. Their speed is often essential to the defences of the country, the suppression of crime, and the dearest interests of the people. Were they suppressed one day of the week, their absence must be often supplied by public express; and, besides, while the mail bags might rest, the mail coaches and rail trains would pursue their journey with the passengers. The mail bears from one extreme of the country to the other letters of relatives and friends, preserving a communion of heart between those far separated, and increasing the most pure and refined pleasures of our existence; also the letters of commercial men convey the state of the markets, prevent ruinous speculations, and promote general as well as individual interest; they bear innumerable religious letters, newspapers, magazines, and tracts, which reach almost every house throughout this kingdom. Is the conveyance of these a violation of the Sabbath? The advance of the human race in intelligence, in virtue, and religion itself, depends in part upon the speed with which a knowledge of the past is disseminated. Without an interchange between one country and another, and between different sections of the same country, every improvement in moral or political science, and the arts of life, would be confined to the neighbourhood where it originated. The more rapid and the more frequent this interchange, the more rapid will be the march of intellect and the progress of improvement. The mail is the chief means by which intellectual light irradiates to the extremes of the country. Stop it one day in seven, and you retard one-seventh the advancement of our country. So far from stopping the mail on Sunday, the committee would recommend the use of all reasonable means to give it a greater expedition and a greater extension. What would be the elevation of our country, if every new conception could be made to strike every mind in the Union at the same time? It is not the distance of a province or state from the seat of Government which endangers its separation, but it is the difficulty and infrequency of intercourse between them.

To stop the mails one day in seven would be to thrust the whole of the distant parts of this kingdom one day's journey from the seat of Government. But were it expedient to put an end to the transmission of letters and newspapers on Sunday, because it violates the law of God, have not the petitioners begun wrong in their efforts? If the arm of Government be necessary to compel men to respect and obey the laws of God, do not the heads of families possess infinitely more power in this respect? Let the petitioners turn to them, and see if they can oblige their children and servants to respect the observance of the Sabbath within their respective houses; for, if it be sinful for the mail to carry letters on Sunday, it must be equally sinful for individuals to write, carry, receive, or read them. It would seem to require that these acts should be made penal to complete the system. Travelling on business or recreation, except to and from church, all printing, carrying, receiving, and reading of newspapers—all conversations and social intercourse, except upon religious subjects, must necessarily be punished, to suppress the evil. Would it not also follow as an inevitable consequence, that every man, woman, and child should be compelled to attend church or meeting-house? And, as only one sect, in the opinion of some, can be deemed orthodox, must it not be determined by law which that sect is; and compel all other sects and persons to hear those teachers and contribute to their support? If minor punishments would not restrain these practices, would not the same system require that we should resort to imprisonment, banishment, the rack, and the fagot, to force men to violate their own consciences, or compel them to listen to doctrines which they abhor? It is the duty of this Government to afford to all classes the protection and the advantages of our benevolent institutions on Sunday, as well as on every day of the week. If the Almighty has set apart the first day of the week as a time which man is bound to keep holy, and devote exclusively to his worship, would it not be more congenial to the precepts of Christians for the petitioners to appeal exclusively to the great Lawgiver of the Universe to aid them in making men better—in correcting their practices by purifying their hearts? Government will protect them in their efforts to do all these good acts. When they shall have so instructed the public mind, and awakened the consciences of individuals as to make them believe that it is a violation of God's law to carry the mail, open post-offices, or receive letters on Sunday, the evil of which they complain will cease of itself, without any exertion of the strong arm of the civil power.

THE SUNDAY QUESTION—THE POST-OFFICE.

Neither Ministers nor the House of Commons have yet done with the Sunday Post-office Labour question. The Parliamentary Sabbatarians have, indeed, snatched an easy victory from a careless House, and a supine, half-hearted Government—the majority of ninety-three have passed their address to the Crown—her Majesty has returned a "most gracious answer," promising that "directions shall be given accordingly" (which the faithful Commons received with cries of "Oh")—a well-meant but ill-supported attempt to neutralise the worst consequences of this piece of fanatical folly has been summarily defeated—and the half-million of petitioners are, we presume, extremely delighted. But, for all that, we are still only at the beginning of the business. Parliamentary resolutions may ignore, but they can neither annul nor modify, the facts and necessities of social life; no imaginable amount of petitioning will make an impracticable project work well; and an absurdity gains nothing by being called a "great principle." Time and tide proverbially wait for no man; and a scheme which assumes the periodical stagnation of the ceaseless current of human affairs—which proceeds on the hypothesis that, during a certain number of hours in every week, nothing can possibly take place in any part of Great Britain to necessitate or justify an immediate resort to the ordinary means of communication between distant localities—is sure to encounter very formidable difficulties in the working. Were it possible to look with the coolness of mere spectators on such a matter as the weekly suspension of all written intercourse between man and man, we might promise ourselves no little amusement from watching the floundering of a Sabbatarian Cabinet and Legislature in their endeavours to reconcile a rigid observance of canonical hours with the practical exigencies of human life.

Even on Sabbatarian grounds we do not see how the act of carrying a letter on the Sunday can be treated as necessarily and *ipso facto* sinful. Mr. Newdegate himself sees no objection "to the delivery of letters between members of

families;" and although this strikes us as rather a stretch of liberality on his part, it is, after all, merely a question of degree—for everybody draws the line somewhere. The most rigid definition of Sabbath obligation invariably contains a saving clause for works of "necessity" and "mercy;" and no man of the commonest candour, be his theological creed what it may, will deny that cases are constantly arising, in the ever-varying emergencies of domestic and social life, in which Sunday letter-writing comes under one of these two categories, and is, consequently, an *actual duty*. If, then, the State refuses to facilitate the performance of this duty, on what decent plea can it prohibit private persons from adopting their own means of meeting a social exigency, and of discharging a social obligation? From the moment that the Post-office abdicates its functions as the authorised medium of the nation's correspondence, any interference with the private arrangements which individuals may make for supplying their own necessities in this respect, becomes a wanton and gratuitous tyranny. In fact, were it only for consistency's sake, the principle and object of Mr. Forster's motion ought to have been supported by the advocates of Post-office Sabbatarianism; for, as most of our readers will remember, it was explicitly urged, at the very beginning of the agitation of last autumn, that the closing of the Post-offices and the stoppage of the mails on the Sunday, need not interfere with the claims of "necessity" and "mercy," so long as parcels can be transmitted by railway, and messages by electric telegraph.

The hurried division of the 30th ult. was notoriously nothing more than one of those accidents which official *lâches* has of late rendered so discreditably frequent; and there is, we suspect, far more of pique and pettiness than of genuine deference to the House of Commons, in Lord John Russell's determination to "carry out" what he sarcastically terms "the deliberate wish of that House." It would be truly shameful to allow a great question of social and administrative economy to be huddled up in this style; and it is the bounden duty of all who would avert the infliction of what the Chancellor of the Exchequer calls "an exceedingly great hardship and inconvenience to all classes, and especially to the poorer classes," to take care that the matter shall at least undergo one night's thorough discussion.—*Morning Chronicle.*

LIST OF MEMBERS OF PARLIAMENT WHO VOTED FOR THE RECENT ALTERATION IN THE POST-OFFICE. Electors will do well to remember the names in this list at the next election.

Anderson, A	Duncan, G	Botham, Lord	Perfect, R
Arbuthnot, Hon H	Duncut, J	Jermyn, Earl	Plumtree, J P
Bateson, T	Edwards, H	Jolliffe, Sir W G H	Pugh, D
Bennet, P	Evans, W	Keating, R	Pusey, P
Beresford, W	Farrer, J	Lacy, H C	Richards, R
Blandford, Marquess of	Fergus, J	Lewisham, Viscount	Roberts, T J A
Booth, Sir R G	Foyer, J	Lockhart, A E	Scott, Hon. F
Bronley, R	Foley, J H H	Lockhart, W	Smith, J A
Brougham, J	Forbes, W	Long, W	Smyth, J G
Brougham, C L C	Galway, Viscount	Macnaughton, Sir E	Stanley, E
Broughley, Lord	Gaskell, J M	M'Gregor, J	Stanton, W H
Buxton, Sir E N	Gladstone, Rt Hon W	M'Taggart, Sir J	Strickland, Sir G
Childers, J W	E	Maugher, T	Sullivan, M
Cobbold, J C	Goch, B S	Miner, W M E	Tenison, E K
Coote, C R	Greenall, G	Morley, C A	Tollemache, J
Conolly, T	Grosvenor, Lord R	Morris, J	Turner, G J
Cowan, C	Halsey, T P	Motson, Hon E M L	Vernier, Sir H
Currie, H	Hamilton, G A	Mundy, W	Willers, Hon F W C
Davies, D A S	Hastie, Alex	Murphy, G F	Welby, G E
Dickenson, E	Hastie, Arch	Newdigate, C N	Wilson
Drammond, H H	Headlam, T E	O'Brien, Sir L	Tellers.
Duff, G B	Hildyard, T B T	O'Connor, F	Ashley, Lord
Duff, J	Hodges, T L	Oswald, A	Acland, Sir T D
	Horsman, E	Palmer, Robert	
		Pearson, C	

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL NEWS.

FRANCE.

The all-absorbing topic in Paris still continues to be the proposed measure for augmenting the salary of the President of the Republic, or, as it is more generally called, the Dotation Bill. The committee appointed to examine the bill for the augmentation of the salary of the President of the Republic have decided, by a majority of nine to five, not to support the Ministerial measure, but to recommend to the Assembly merely to grant a specific sum of 1,600,000 francs "towards the expenses of the installation of the President of the Republic." This resolution was adopted by the committee, after having, for the second time, heard the explanations of the Ministers of Justice, the Interior, and Finances, and having received from them the renewed assurance that the President and the Cabinet would not accept of any compromise, and that they were determined to have the whole of the sum originally demanded, or nothing.

In the course of the discussion in the committee, M. Kerdrel proposed, as an amendment, a resolution to the effect that a credit should be granted of 2,160,000 francs, which is nearly the sum demanded by the Government, but that it should be granted, not as an annual allowance, but as one definite sum, under the form of "expenses of installation for 1849, and supplementary expenses of representation for 1850." This amendment was rejected by the committee; but it is stated that, if it had been adopted, the Government would not have accepted it. M. de Kerdrel intends to move his proposition in the House, by way of amendment, on the report of the committee, which has not yet been presented to the House; and if it is adopted, it will amount to conceding the sum demanded, subject to an annual vote, however, as an extraordinary credit, so as to bring it under the control of the Legislature. The adoption of some compromise or other of this kind appears to be the only means that offers of solving the difficulty. The Ministers continue determined to be satisfied with nothing short of the acceptance of the whole bill. The rejection, or the modification of it, will, it is believed, most certainly cause their retirement from office.

As if to complicate matters still more in high quarters, General Changarnier (Commander-in-Chief) and General Hautpoult (Minister of War) are violently opposed to each other; and the former has threatened to give up his command, unless the latter be forced from office. It is thought that when the Dotation Bill shall have been disposed of, the President of the Republic will remove General Hautpoult to some other post of official duty.

The French Government received on Tuesday, by telegraphic dispatch, the announcement of the defeat of the English Cabinet upon Lord Stanley's motion. The intelligence soon spread, and, generally, the result was considered a triumph obtained by the French Ministry, and as an openly recognised proof of the justice of the policy it had pursued throughout the negotiations upon the Grecian question. It was thought that Lord Palmerston would have to retire from office if not supported by a counter vote in the House of Commons. The interest of the affair, however, was eclipsed by that felt with respect to the Dotation Bill.

M. de Girardin has taken his seat in the Assembly for the Bas Rhin, and has, in consequence, given up the editorship of the *Presse*.

SPAIN.

Our accounts from Madrid are of the 14th instant. The names of the Prince or Princess to whom the Queen is to give birth were already agreed upon. If a Prince, he is to be called Ferdinand, and will be the eighth King of that name; and if a Princess, the Queen has desired that she should be christened Ferdinand and Isabella Christina.

PRUSSIA.

The new restrictive press law in Prussia is being carried out with severe activity, both in Berlin and in the provinces. Several journals have been interdicted circulation through the different post-offices, which, for the most part, it is said, must end in their total suppression. The proprietors and editors of the public journals were about to hold a meeting to deliberate upon the measures

that should be adopted in the present crisis of their affairs; for to continue their labours under the repressive system, was deemed, by most of these gentlemen, to be both dangerous and ruinous.

The King's recovery was considered complete, and no more bulletins would be published.

DENMARK.

Advices from Denmark of the 16th instant report that the King contemplates abdicating, and that Prince Frederick of Hesse, who it is expected will marry the daughter of the Dowager Grand Duchess Helene of Russia, will succeed to the throne.

UNITED STATES.

The accounts this week from the States are still chiefly taken up with the late unsuccessful piratical expedition to Cuba, under General Lopez.

Official information had been received at Washington of the execution of four Americans at Cuba, and of the imprisonment of between 100 and 200 others. The Spanish authorities refused to allow the commander of the United States' squadron permission to see the prisoners, or to permit them to be taken to the United States for trial. The frigate *Congress* had sailed from Cuba to intercept the Spanish vessel containing upwards of 100 Americans taken prisoners from the island of Contoy, near Yucatan. She was followed by a Spanish man-of-war. Despatches had been sent from Washington to the authorities of Cuba, stating that the arrest of the Americans on any other island will not be recognised or permitted. Contoy is said to be a neutral territory, and the men taken there had not been actually engaged in open hostilities. To this demand the Cuban authorities had made no reply; consequently, the Consul had called upon his Government for powers to second his demand. Orders had therefore been sent from Washington to despatch such portions of the squadron as could be immediately collected at Hayannah to assist in pressing the demand. Should the authorities refuse, the Consul was instructed to inform the Government; and in the meantime the squadron was to obstruct all communications with the port. Instructions had also been issued, that, if the Spaniards captured the remainder of the vessels of the expedition, they were to be taken from them, if necessary, by force. The authorities of Cuba appear to be not unnaturally embittered against the United States' Government, and had refused any information as to the number, name, or probable fate of the prisoners, who were closely confined.

CANADA.

The session of the Canadian Parliament at Toronto shows an effective majority on the side of the Ministry. The Inspector-General had stated in the House that the Canadian Government will not grant freedom of navigation of the St. Lawrence to the United States, unless the latter assent to reciprocity.

WEST INDIES.

We have accounts this week from Jamaica to the 23rd ult. The whole island was suffering from the continued dry weather.

There had been several public meetings held for the purpose of welcoming

Messrs. Chandler and Alexander, delegates from the British and Foreign Anti-Slavery Society, at which resolutions were passed condemning the acts of the Government, and petitions prepared to the Houses of Lords and Commons for the exclusion of slave-grown sugar from the British market. The cultivation of cotton was still occupying a good deal of attention, and several parties had commenced operations.

The intercourse between Kingston and Chagres was considerably on the increase. A very large number of the inhabitants of Kingston was continually leaving for Chagres by every steamer that left for that place.

The news from Cuba has been anticipated.

At Barbadoes the heat was intense, and the season unusually early.

The drought at Antigua, which had lasted so long a period, continued, and a general fast was proposed to be observed, and supplications to the Almighty offered up in all the churches and chapels for a mitigation of the severity of the weather. The agricultural prosperity of the colony was seriously affected by the want of water and the great heat.

The drought at Grenada had also been very severe, but, at the latest date, somewhat relieved by a few occasional showers.

The Trinidad papers state that great excitement had been created in Port of Spain by the receipt of a circular fully confirming previous accounts of gold in large quantities having been discovered in the Yuruary river, district of Upata, in Angostura, of Columbia, province of Carthagena. A rich mine is said to have been opened, from which samples have been obtained in gold dust and grain of various sizes. Of the latter the average size was that of the coffee berry, and the standard of fineness was 24 carats. Important benefits were expected to arise from this discovery, and the local paper observes, "Port of Spain will become the Chagres and the Panama of travellers to the new gold region."

From the French Islands the most deplorable accounts have arrived. About 100 houses at Guadalupe have been burned; and the Government had found it expedient to proclaim martial law. At Martinique, too, incendiary proceedings were rife. The printing-office of the *Courrier de la Martinique* was attempted to be fired. All is disorder at both islands.

INDIA.

We have intelligence this week from Bombay to the 11th of May. Throughout India, in the Punjab, and on the frontier of Afghanistan, all is tranquil. A party of men with a supply of timber for the new cantonments at Peshawar have been seized, and are now imprisoned by an officer in the service of Dost Mahomed, whose object appears to be to render the occupation and possession of the province of Peshawar as troublesome and expensive as possible to us, by which means he hopes to render its ultimate restoration to Afghanistan more feasible.

A large quantity of military stores have been seized whilst being conveyed on camels from Delhi towards the north-western frontier: the carriers declared that such stores had been purchased at Delhi, and were intended

MUSIC.

CONCERTS.

The Philharmonic season terminated on Monday night, at the Hanover-square Rooms, with the eighth concert. The symphonies were Mozart's in C minor (the minuetto encored), and Beethoven's in A, No. 7 (the allegro re-demanded). The overture were Spohr's "Berggeist" and Weber's "Jubilee." Under the vigilant *bâton* of Costa these works were splendidly played. Halévy, who was present, expressed his warmest admiration of the execution in the two symphonies. The solo instrumentalists were Mr. Benedict, who performed a MS. pianoforte Concert-Stück, and Ernst, who played a violin fantasia on a theme from Halévy's arrangement of Hérold's unfinished opera, "Ludovic." These performances were much applauded, the executive skill of the respective players being well known. The Concert-Stück of Benedict has some good points. Our present impression is, that it is too diffuse and patchy: the three movements are connected together, thus drawing the line of demarcation between the Concerto and Concert-Stück, the forms of the latter being a creation of Weber. As it would appear that, as regards pianoforte concertos, nothing new can be created, the use of the word "fantasia" would much simplify the conceptions of future writers, and, what is more to the purpose, circumscribe the pieces. Mr. Benedict has instrumented his work with ability, although in some combinations he identifies his instrument too much with the *tutis*: the pianoforte ought in fact to be strictly obligato, to be effective. Miss Dolby sang the *Page's* first song from Meyerbeer's "Huguenots;" and Miss Lucombe gave a very intellectual reading of Cimarosa's "Deh! parlate," which was much applauded, by Mme. Pasta as well as the auditorium; and the two highly gifted English artists, Misses Lucombe and Dolby, also sang duos from Rossini's "Donna del Lago" ("Bianca e Faliero") and Spohr's "Jessonda." The room was crowded to excess. There is a talk of erecting a new Music Hall, sufficiently large for Philharmonic performances, which the present arena is ill-adapted for in every respect. The subscription has been very large this season, and is likely to be greater next year. Every true amateur will be pleased at the prosperity of this society, the management of which is, however, open to objections on the ground of not supplying sufficient novelties, and of not always providing the best solo players and singers. But we have no desire, most assuredly, to see the Philharmonic institution turned into an experimental society, like that of the unfortunate association of British Musicians. The Symphonies of Haydn, Mozart, Beethoven, and Mendelssohn are standing works of art, and there are but eight concerts in the year to hear them to perfection; the Directors, therefore, must be cautious in the selection of new compositions.

On Tuesday, was the directors' matinée, at the seventh meeting of the Musical Union, at Willis's Rooms; the attendance at which was numerous and fashionable. The scheme comprised Spohr's Double Quartet in E minor, op. 87, executed by Sainton, Goffrie, Hill, and Piatti; Deloffre, Watson, Mellon, and Polet; the adagio, minut, and finale of Haydn's Quartet in C, Op. 57, led by Ernst; Beethoven's Pianoforte Sonata in C, Op. 53, played by Herr Halévy; "Pensées Fugitives" of Stephen Heller and Ernst, executed by the composers; "La Fruite," pianoforte solo, by Stephen Heller; and the scherzo and adagio of Mendelssohn's duo in D, Op. 58, rendered by Halévy and Piatti. Mme. Graumann, M. Jules Stockhausen, and the Hungarian vocalists sang divers pieces. The last meeting will be on Tuesday, July the 2nd.

M. Godefroid's harp-playing, at his concert at Willis's Rooms, last Saturday morning, was most brilliant, and he was immensely greeted. He was seconded by Madame Wartel, a classic pianiste of note from Paris; M. Sainton and Signor Piatti; with Mme. Schloss, Mme. de Ruppini, Miss C. Browne (a pupil of Manuel Garcia), Signor Brignoli, Cissatta, and M. Jules Lefort, as vocalists.

A grand concert was given last Monday morning, at the Hanover Rooms, under the patronage of her Majesty, Prince Albert, the Duchesses of Kent, Gloucester, and Cambridge, &c., for the benefit of the family of the late lamented Dulcken. The band of Her Majesty's Theatre, with Tolbecque as leader, and Benedict, Balle, L. Sloper, Küh, H. Dulcken as conductors; De Kontski, the clever violinist; Dreyfus, the great pianist; M. Godefroid, the harpist (who was doubly encored); Miss Sophia Dulcken, pianiste (niece of Mme. Dulcken), gave their services, besides the following vocalists—Mme. Angri, Mme. Giuliana, Miss Catherine Hayes, Miss Dolby, Mme. Cora Scotti, a débütante of promise, and a pupil of Schirra; Mme. Lemaine, Miss M. Williams, Mme. Notes; Signor Calzolari, Belletti, Marras; Herr Stigelli, Herr Brandt, Herr Forme, &c.

Dons J. and R. Ciebra, the clever guitarists, gave their second concert last Wednesday evening, at the Hanover Rooms.—Miss Deakin on Wednesday had a matinée musicale at the Harley-street Rooms.—Mr. and Mrs. John Roe gave their annual concert at the Music Hall on Wednesday, assisted by Misses Poole, Messent, Murrell, Woodford, Roe, Mrs. Wilson, Messrs. Sims Reeves, Willy, Benson, Heberto, Seguin, F. Chatterton, &c.

Jules Benedict, the pianist and composer, gave his annual concert on Friday morning, at Her Majesty's Theatre. His varied talents and personal character have rendered the writer of the "Gipsy's Warning" deservedly popular in this country, in which he has been so many years a resident. The present concert was additionally interesting, as Benedict, in September next, will depart with Mme. Lind for a year's tour in the United States. As usual, M. Benedict's programme was of colossal proportions, combining the operatic company, chorus, and band of the establishment, under the direction of Mr. Balle, and the aid of Charles Halévy, Mr. Osborne, Mr. L. Sloper, the pianists, Ernst and Molique, the violinists; Vivier, the celebrated horn player; and Mr. Ap Thomas, the harpist. Our paper will be at press before this concert has terminated, but in the scheme we remark that Gardot was to make his first appearance this season; and that, besides Sontag, Frezzolini, and Catherine Hayes, Madame Charlton's services were secured. The quartetto for four performers on two pianofortes, composed by Osborne, and executed by him, Halévy, L. Sloper, and Benedict is one of the chief instrumental items, independently of the Andante of Beethoven's Kreutzer Sonata, played by Ernst and Benedict; a Pianoforte Concertante for two pianofortes, executed by Halévy; and solos by Piatti, Molique, Vivier, &c.

An evening concert took place on Friday, at Highbury Barn, at which Misses Birch, Dolby, and Lucombe, Messrs. Sims Reeves, T. Williams, F. Smith, and Ernst, were engaged; and, on the same evening, Mr. J. J. Blockley, the organist of St. Saviour's, Haverstock-hill, had a concert at the Princess' Rooms.

Mr. R. Blagrove's third concertina concert, assisted by Giulio Rondi, Messrs. G. and F. Case, &c., was given on Thursday, at the Mortimer-street Rooms.

MUSICAL EVENTS.—Miss Hinckesman will give her second and last City concert, on Monday evening.—M. de Kontski, the violinist, will have a matinée musicale on Monday.—In the evening, Mr. John Parry will present, for the first time, a new musical entertainment.—The Sixth meeting of the Beethoven Quartett Society will take place next Wednesday; and Mrs. A. Newton's concert.—The fourth and last concert of the Royal Academy of Music will be given next Saturday (the 29th).—Doebler, the celebrated pianist, is about to visit Russia, his health having been re-established at Gräfenberg.—Pedro Solier, a first-rate oboëst in Paris, is no more; he was attached to the Italian Opera orchestra in that capital.—Mme. Wagner has succeeded Mme. Viardot at Berlin, in the part of *Fidès* in the "Prophète," she has a powerful organ, but it lacks flexibility.—Meyerbeer's work is still playing at Vienna, Hamburg, and New Orleans, with the greatest success.—A new opera, by Frederick Ricci, "Estella," has been successfully produced at Venice.—M. Amadée Achard, the musical critic, who was so dangerously wounded in a late duel at Paris with M. Fiorentino, of the *Corsaire* and *Constitutionnel*, is recovering slowly.—Alboni has been playing *Fidès* twice a week in Paris, for upwards of a month; she is to appear in "La Favorita" before her engagement be ended.

A diminutive pony phaëton was landed at Cowes on Monday, destined for her Majesty, at Osborne House. It scarcely weighed 3 cwt. The height of the fore wheels was only 18 inches, and of the hind ones 30 inches. The body of the phaëton was of cane, and the fore part was of iron; the latter was very light and elegant, and beautifully painted. The style of the phaëton was designed by the Queen, and it is intended for her Majesty's sole use. She will drive it in a very small Shetland pony. The tires of the wheels were wide, to prevent them cutting up the gravel paths. The workmanship was very beautiful, but plain. It bore no sign of Royalty but a small painted crown at the back. The phaëton was built by Mr. Andrews, of Southampton.

CANAL LOCKS SUPERSEDED.—On the Monkland Canal, at Blackhill Locks, the waste of water, time, and labour has been obviated by the substitution of a steep incline, with rails and water-tight cradles, into one of which latter the boat is floated, when it is drawn up by a wire rope, worked with drums, by the power of a steam-engine, aided by the descending cradle filled with water. Thus in five minutes the half-hour's work of eight locks, costing hitherto £100 a day, is done at comparatively little expense, and with a waste of no more than the water displaced by each boat when floated into its cradle. Mr. Leslie, of Edinburgh, the engineer of Dundee's Canal, has adopted this idea from American practice or experiment.—*Scottish Guardian*.

The Kelso Branch of the North British Railway was opened on Monday, the 17th instant, from St. Boswell's to Wallace Nick. Its length is about 12 miles, and it passes through one of the richest agricultural, as well as most beautiful and romantic, parts of Scotland. Among the objects of interest which the tourist will have presented to him in travelling along this line are Dryburgh Abbey, Littledean Tower, Roxburgh Castle, the finely situated town and abbey of Kelso, Floors Castle, the magnificent seat of the Duke of Roxburgh, and the classic streams of Tweed and Teviot. The earth-work is rather heavy upon the line; but there are no works of much consequence, except the handsome viaduct over the Teviot, close to the beautiful village of Roxburgh. Its height above the river is 80 feet, its length 680 feet, and it consists of fourteen arches, six of which are skew, 50 feet span, and four at each side, square, of 30 feet span. The cost of the viaduct was £24,000; it is built entirely of very fine freestone; the contractors for the work being Messrs. Ross and Mitchell, of Edinburgh. As the banks of the river are beautifully wooded at this point, and the surrounding scenery of the most picturesque character, few railway bridges produce a better effect than the Roxburgh Viaduct. There is still a distance of three miles from Wallace Nick, near Kelso, to Sprouston, to be completed, before this branch of the North British Railway will, by its junction with the Berwick and Kelso branch of the York, Newcastle, and Berwick Railway, open up to the English tourist without a break in railway communication, the whole of Tweedside and Teviotdale.—(From a Correspondent.)

THE THEATRES.

TO TRADE HER MAJESTY'S WINE.

The excitement created by "La Tempête" continues unabated, and crowded houses attest its increasing popularity at each performance. The great feature in this opera is the attention which, under the personal superintendence of MM. Scribe and Halevy, has been bestowed on all the minor details so essential to the perfect production of any dramatic work, and which neglected would take from a piece all its scenic illusion. The chorus, which in this opera play not the least important part, deserve special commendation not only for their precision in the execution of the music, but for the spirit and *vis dramatique* with which they deliver the various sentences which they sing, supported in the pantomime action by the *corps de ballet*. Any one not acquainted with the subject might easily understand it from their pantomime. Lablache has added largely to his fame by his creation of *Caliban*, a part which differs from any that he has ever performed, partaking of the character of the mere instinctive brute and of the demon. Mme. Sontag is the realisation of Shakespeare's idea of *Miranda*. Her acting in the second part, when about to fall into the power of *Caliban*, is a masterpiece. Her *Miranda*, amidst her gentleness, loses not feminine sway: her innocence commands and bids defiance, even in despair. Lablache's acting imparts reality to the *prestige*. Next to Lablache and Mme. Sontag, Mme. Parodi comes in for a large share of praise; both her acting and her singing being excellent. Signori Coletti, Lorenzo, and F. Lablache acquit themselves with distinction, and support admirably Sontag and Lablache. Last, though not least, Signor Baucard claims his share of applause. He would be perfection if he would only throw a little more warmth into his acting, for there are times when he looks like anything but Shakespeare's idea of a

Lover
Sighing like furnace, with a woful ballad
Made to his mistress' eye-brow.

His singing, however, is so beautiful, that his occasional fits of lethargy are not perceived. The success of this work shows that the time of eminent composers has not passed away. Italy and Germany have paid their tributes. France, however, bids fair, if not to outstrip, at least to equal her musical neighbours on the other side of the Rhine and the Alps, whilst the librettists of the day surpass all their predecessors.

Halévy and Scribe leave London this week, overwhelmed with marks of estimation of their private worth and with public ovations.

ROYAL ITALIAN OPERA.

One of the finest performances we have ever heard was the fifth representation of Meyerbeer's "Roberto il Diavolo," on Saturday night; although one of the chief characters, the *Princess Isabella*, was undertaken by Mme. Vera, at a very short notice, in consequence of Mme. Castellan's hoarseness. But it is the *ensemble* that we must eulogise so strongly—the admirable choral singing—the wondrous precision and delicacy of the orchestral accompaniments—and the general efficiency of the principals. Mme. Vera acquitted herself creditably; the *Alce* of Grisi is now one of her finest impersonations; the *Roberto* of Tammerlik is unrivalled—his singing of the *ino* in the cavern scene and the *trio* in the finale is beyond all praise; it quite electrified his hearers; and the *Bertramo* of Formes, albeit rough, is very effective and imposing in many points. The opera altogether excited an enthusiasm which proved how much it has gained in public estimation since it has been executed with such a powerful cast—including, as it does, leading *artistes* in very subordinate positions, and, above all, Mario singing the music of the troubadour *Rambaldo*, in a style to elicit a rapturous encore for the duo with *Bertramo*.

On Tuesday night there was a very fashionable assemblage to witness the revival of Rossini's "Gazza Ladra." Owing to the severe cold of Madame Castellan still preventing her from singing, Grisi resumed the interesting part of *Ninetta*, in which, in the year 1833, she first made her appearance in this country. Seventeen years of continued exertion have in no way diminished her dramatic powers, and, except in florid passages, her voice is as fine as ever. Her histrionic genius was magnificently developed on this occasion: her simplicity and artlessness as the village maiden were charmingly depicted in the first scene, and the powerful emotions created by the accusation of theft and condemnation to death on circumstantial evidence were most skilfully portrayed. The *Pippo* of Mme. de Meric was interesting, full of animated action, and very nicely sung, especially in the *brindisi*, "Tecchiano," and in the *duo*, "Ebben per mia memoria," with Grisi. Mario's *Gianetto* was sung with the most impassioned feeling. The *Fernando* of Tamburini is justly recognised as an incomparable piece of acting; he "makes up" for the part in the head like Napoleon; in the trial scene, he received, with Grisi, the honour of a special ovation. The *Fabrizio* of Tagliacchio, the *Isacco* of Layla, and the *Giorgio* of Polonini, are also excellent performances, worthy of especial notice; but the *Podesta*, or village magistrate, of Ronconi stood in the foreground as a strikingly original conception most powerfully interpreted. He has gained great fame in Paris by this delineation: here it was seen for the first time. It must be placed in the category of the most remarkable impersonations of this great lyric artist, to whom broad farce seems as familiar as high-art tragedy. Ronconi rendered the *Podesta* a wily, malignant, and pompous authority, whose sensuality and malevolence are relieved by grotesque grimace and humourous sallies. In his *aria d'entrata*, "Il mio piano è preparato," the chuckling with which he expressed his delight that his plan to win *Ninetta* must succeed, was most unctuous; and those exquisite vocal phrases, which no singer can employ with more tact and taste than Ronconi, were conspicuous throughout the opera. He completely fixed the attention of the audience, frequently provoking the utmost hilarity, and with marvellous versatility breaking from his comic vein to display his tragic points. The overture was encored with enthusiasm. "La Gazza Ladra" is one of Rossini's noblest inspirations: exquisitely scored, its gaiety in the introduction is spontaneous, joyous, and melodic; and there is a progressive development of musical resources as the dramatic interest increases, remarkable for lofty and graphic power, as exemplified in the concerted pieces of the accusation, of the trial of *Ninetta*, and of the procession to the execution—the march in which is most beautiful and impressive. There are few operas more calculated to display the contrasts of light and shade in choral and orchestral treatment: and under Costa, therefore, the effect was very striking—many important portions of Rossini's original score having been restored by the musical director.

The great musical event of the season was the revival, on Thursday night, of Meyerbeer's "Prophète," with the return of the gifted Viardot, in her celebrated character of *Fidès*. This work was expressly composed for the Grand Opera in Paris, and the Royal Italian Opera here, by special contract with M. Scribe, the author of the libretto, and M. Meyerbeer. It was produced with signal success in the French capital, on April 16, last year, and at the Royal Italian Opera, on July 24 following. The opera was performed here ten times last season, to crowded houses, the close of the season only interrupting its triumphant career. Madame Viardot, the original *Fidès*, has played that part upwards of fifty times in Paris; and she recently gave fifteen representations in Berlin. She has thus sung *Fidès* in three languages, French, Italian, and German, in three of the most musical cities of Europe—Paris, London and Berlin. In addition to these places, "Le Prophète" has been mounted with equal success in Marseilles, Amsterdam, the Hague, Hamburg, Dresden, Vienna, Leipzig, Frankfort, Schwerin, Antwerp, Dusseldorf, Cologne, Sonderhausen, Darmstadt, New Orleans, &c. The interest created by Thursday's performance of Meyerbeer's masterpiece must have been very intense, as all the stalls and boxes of the pit, grand and front tiers, were disposed of on the day before. Some changes have been made in the cast since last year. Madame Castellan, who was the original representative of *Bertha* in Paris, appeared here for the first time, in that part. *Zacharia*, the chief Anabaptist, formerly sustained by Marini, is now in the hands of Herr Formes; *Jonas*, the tenor Anabaptist, is allotted to Signor Marratti, vice Mei, for whom the music was not at all adapted. Tagliacchio, Polonini, Romili, Lalli, Soldi, and Mario resume their former characters. The lateness of the hour at which the opera terminated, and the crowded state of our columns, preclude any lengthened notice in the present publication.

SURREY.

On Monday the once celebrated melo-drama of the "Forest of Bondy; or, the Dog of Montargis," was added to the entertainments at this theatre.

ASTLEY'S.

"The Battle of Waterloo" was, on Monday, revived here, with all the effect which distinguished it on its first production.

ST. JAMES'S.

On Wednesday Mr. Mitchell took his benefit, on which occasion "Les Extrêmes se Touchent," "Catherine," "Un Caprice," and "Roger Bontemps" were performed. The house was crowded with a fashionable and brilliant audience. Her Majesty, also, was present.

HAYMARKET.

"The Enchanted Isle," of the Brothers Brough, was revived on Thursday, being designed as a burlesque on the "Tempest."

SURREY ZOOLOGICAL GARDENS.—The Royal South London Floricultural Society held their second grand miscellaneous flower-show for the season at these gardens on Wednesday. The flowers exhibited were particularly fine, and comprised many beautiful plants, both indigenous and foreign; they were disposed in tents scattered over the gardens, one of the largest of which was devoted to geraniums, and contained some remarkable specimens.

GENERAL POST-OFFICE, JUNE 1850.—On and from the 1st of July next, the following regulations will come into effect:—1. That all letters posted at any rural receiving-office for places within the United Kingdom must either be prepaid by stamps, or be sent unpaid, as money prepayment for inland letters posted at such offices will be abolished. 2. The postage of foreign and colonial letters may be paid in money at all rural receiving-offices, including those where no money prepayment has hitherto been allowed. 3. The letter-boxes at the rural receiving-offices will in no case be closed until within ten minutes of the time fixed for the despatch of the mail.

THE NEW ORDNANCE SURVEY OF LONDON.—The sum granted for the survey was £24,000; the sum expended, £19,000; the difference of £5000 to be applied in liquidation of the expense of engraving a map, which will comprise about 900 sheets of paper (technically termed double-elephant), each sheet measuring about 3 feet by 2 feet. The survey extends some distance into the environs of London. The map complete will measure 100 feet in length, by 72 in breadth. In addition to the large map, it is proposed to publish another, on a reduced scale, of one foot to a mile. The map so prepared would occupy 44 sheets, and measure 22 feet by 14 feet.

EPITOME OF NEWS—FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC.

The Waterloo banquet took place on Tuesday, at Apsley House, when there was a numerous attendance of the companions in arms of their noble entertainer. His Royal Highness Prince Albert honoured the banquet with his presence.

An American authority gives the following classification of the population of Cuba in 1850.—Creole whites, 520,000; Spaniards, 35,000; troops and marines, 23,000; foreigners, 10,560; floating population, 17,000: total of the white population, 605,560. Free mulattoes, 118,200; free blacks, 87,370; slave mulattoes, 11,100; black ditto, 425,000: total coloured population, 641,670. Grand total of the entire population, 1,247,230.

The town-council of the ancient town of Wells have voted the sum of ten guineas to the funds now raising for the Exhibition of 1851.

The *Indian Times* describes a new mode of curing the cholera which has been adopted by the civil surgeon of Howrah, in every instance as yet with complete success. The treatment consists in making the patient inhale a certain quantity of oxygen gas. About fifteen European seamen, who have been brought into the hospital in various stages of the disease, have been perfectly recovered by this means.

The nailmakers around Dudley and its neighbourhood have at length offered their men the old wages again, and in consequence the nailers' strike is now at an end. Orders appear to come in more freely, and a considerable accumulation has taken place during the month past without work, so that at the present time all hands are fully employed.

The site of the proposed park for Finsbury comprises the open fields between Highbury and Holloway, bounded by the Great Northern Railway and the reservoirs of the New River Company in the Green-lanes. The western, eastern, and southern districts of the metropolis have already been provided with parks at the public expense—the northern is the only district for which no such provision has been made.

At a meeting at Waltham Abbey, last week, in support of the Exhibition of 1851, Captain Tulloh, superintendent of the gunpowder manufactory, and the artificers and men in his department, subscribed one day's pay to the funds. Captain Yorke

SKETCHES ON THE WESTERN COAST OF AFRICA.



THE ANCHORAGE OFF THE TOWN OF BONNY RIVER.

We have been favoured by an accredited Correspondent with the accompanying Sketches, or, what he not inappropriately terms them, "A Peep at the Rivers on the West Coast of Africa." They were taken during surveys of the Bonny and Old Calabar and other Rivers; they are very characteristic of the life and manners of the country, with which our acquaintance is comparatively slight; although the interest attached to this part of the world is continually reviving at home and abroad by the exertions making for the civilisation of the natives. First, of

BONNY RIVER,

which falls into the Bight of Biafra, between 5° and 4° 30' N. lat., and near 70° E. long.

Our visit (says our Correspondent) to the Bonny, though our stay was short, gave me a slight opportunity of observing the state of oil trade and condition of the natives. The town is situated about fifteen miles from the Bar or entrance of the river, which ought to make it, comparatively speaking, a healthy anchorage for our traders; but, the swampy shores of the stream, which at high water are inundated, counteract the salubrity of a sea breeze. After heavy

rains, a tropical sun acting on decomposed vegetable matter, engenders the most deadly fever, so fatal to our merchant seamen belonging to the palm-oil vessels. Trade, I may say, is prospering; the time of vessels in the river averages from five to seven months; fine ships from four to six hundred tons. The Bar is good 3½ fathoms at low water.

In my Sketch of the Shipping, you will see the comfortable and cool way of housing these vessels over; it is a sort of matting supplied from the shore, and having it two-thirds up the masts gives plenty of ventilation and protection from the sun. It costs about £70 in goods. Bonny at one time was the chief market for slaves, who, according to Captain Adams's statement, were sold there to the annual number of 20,000, the greater part of whom were brought down from the Ebbo country. The town is mean, being built of stakes driven into the ground, wattled and plastered, and is surrounded by a marshy country, overgrown with timber. The canoes are large, capable of containing, perhaps, 130 people. Salt of good quality is manufactured and sent up into the interior. Our traders bring out a quantity of that article, and the natives would rather buy it from them than make it themselves. We have no Missionary station up the river, but King Peppel (whom I shall introduce presently) was rather anxious for "white man to come and teach boy-book." Human sacrifice is still kept up, but to no very great extent; it is very difficult to find it out, as great secrecy is kept. They used, at one time, to sacrifice four young persons

year at the mouth of the river, by stringing them to the overhanging trees, with their feet and hands just touching the water; this was done to bring plenty of vessels into the river for trade, and to propitiate the spirit of the river.

I must not omit to mention the hospitality we received from the super-cargoes and captains of the British ships, and their kindness and willingness to oblige and assist us in our wants will not be forgotten.

The amount of oil averages from £60,000 to £100,000 sent to Liverpool per annum; and, when we look at the market it opens for our own manufactures, the rivers of Africa are not to be despised.

I next send you a slight Sketch of the Fetish, or

JUJUH-HOUSE,

or House of Worship used by the natives of Western Africa. It assumes a curious and savage appearance, inasmuch as it is chiefly constructed of the skulls of captives taken in war; and in the centre, the Gawn. It is considered the chief Jujuh, which is stuffed and placed as you see in the Sketch. This animal is allowed to roam about the towns unmolested; in fact, should a native be seen hurting it in any way, death would be his reward. I met, in my walk in the village, three or four of them. This drawing was taken in the town of the Bonny River, I having gained permission from the King to be allowed to enter this curious specimen of their houses of worship. You will observe the heads with feathers stuck into the sides: they represent the skulls of chiefs. A few elephants' tusks are thrown before the altar, gifts of rich natives to their Jujuh; on the left there is an earthenware vessel, constantly kept filled with rum, for the use of the Jujuh. Their mode of worship is in a kneeling posture, prostrating themselves sometimes flat on the stomach. The Priest, or Jujuh-man, is of great importance; and on grand days, when they make a sacrifice of a goat or any animal, it is wonderful to see the rush to get a drop of its blood. Human sacrifice is common, but always kept a secret from the traders of England. The King has made a written statement, asserting, as far as his power is concerned, he is willing to put a stop to the horrible practice; but the laws prevent their chief entering into any agreement regarding the religion of his people. The only difference of the Jujuhs of the various towns and villages is the assuming different animals. Some have the alligator, &c. The Jujuh is entirely constructed of bamboo and mud surrounded by palm-leaf.

I now beg to introduce to you

KING PEPPEL,

who is about 32 years of age, having reigned nearly ten years. He is a great dealer in palm oil, and a very cunning trader; his influence with the people is very small, and from his exertions in traffic he is not much liked by the native gentlemen of Bonny. He has a sort of palace, but very badly furnished; and musters about thirty wives, to whom he appears to devote the greater part of the day. His complexion is a very light brown, and from all appearances has something to boast of in having a little white blood in his veins. The commander, in the course of conversation about his presents, wanted a list to send home for next year. He wanted white man to teach boy to read, powder-guns, and a sword to pass every sword—which means the best that can be got. He was half inclined to add an English wife, but appeared a little ashamed; though he had a most beautiful picture in his private room of an English damsel at her toilet, for which, he said, if it was only alive, he would give all he was worth.

His memory is excessively strong—in his conversation mentioning the different battles that have been fought, and all the leaders. General Napier is his great favourite, after "the Duke;" he was glad to hear of his going to India again. Nelson was much admired by his Majesty, as he termed him, "Make war-palaver for sea." He visited the *Rattler*, on which occasion a sumptuous repast was given by Captain Cumming to all the captains and supercargoes in the river, to meet the King.

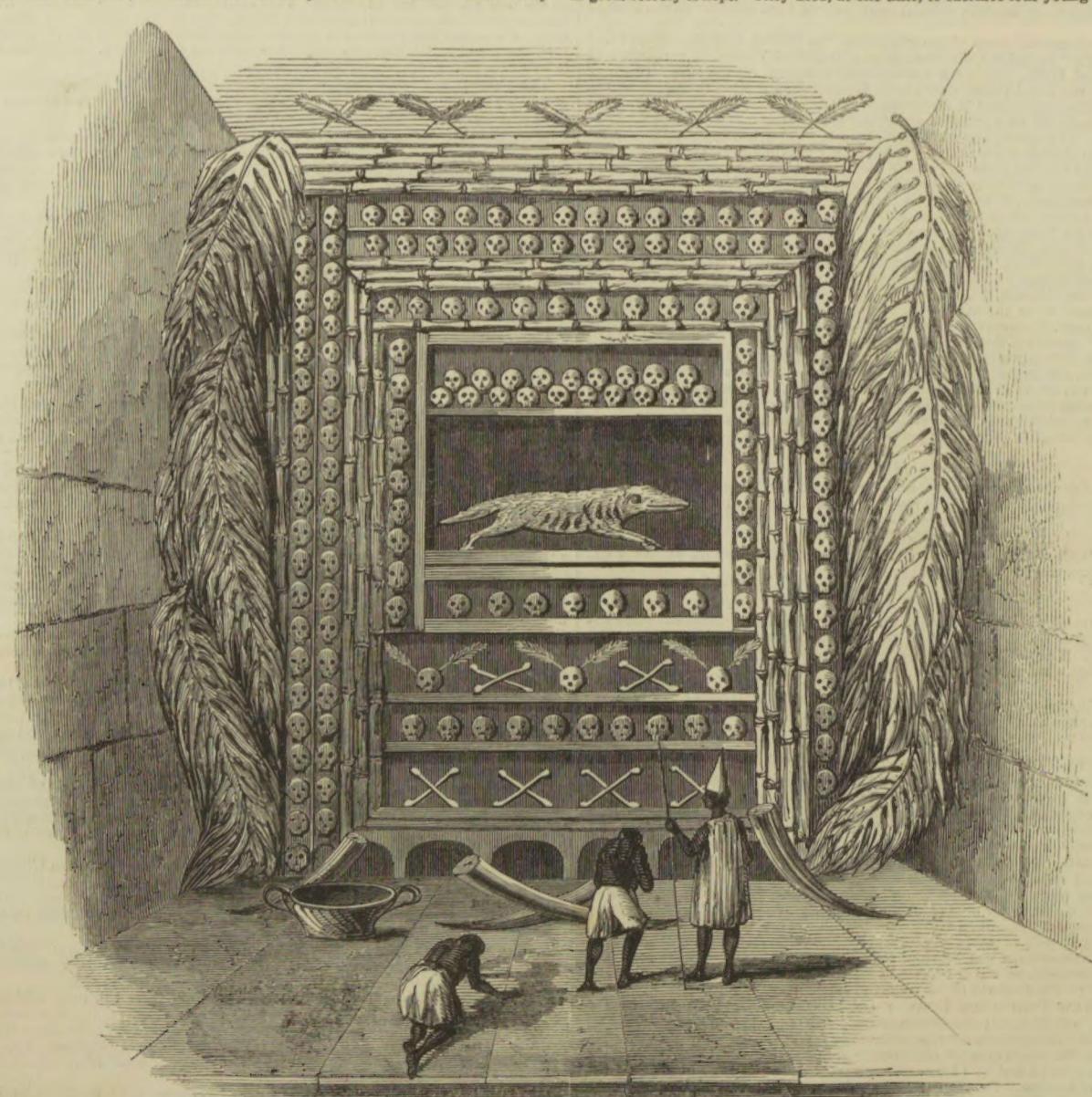
The Sketch is taken as he was sitting outside his house, in deep thought at what he should have for his next present.

We then visited

OLD CALABAR,

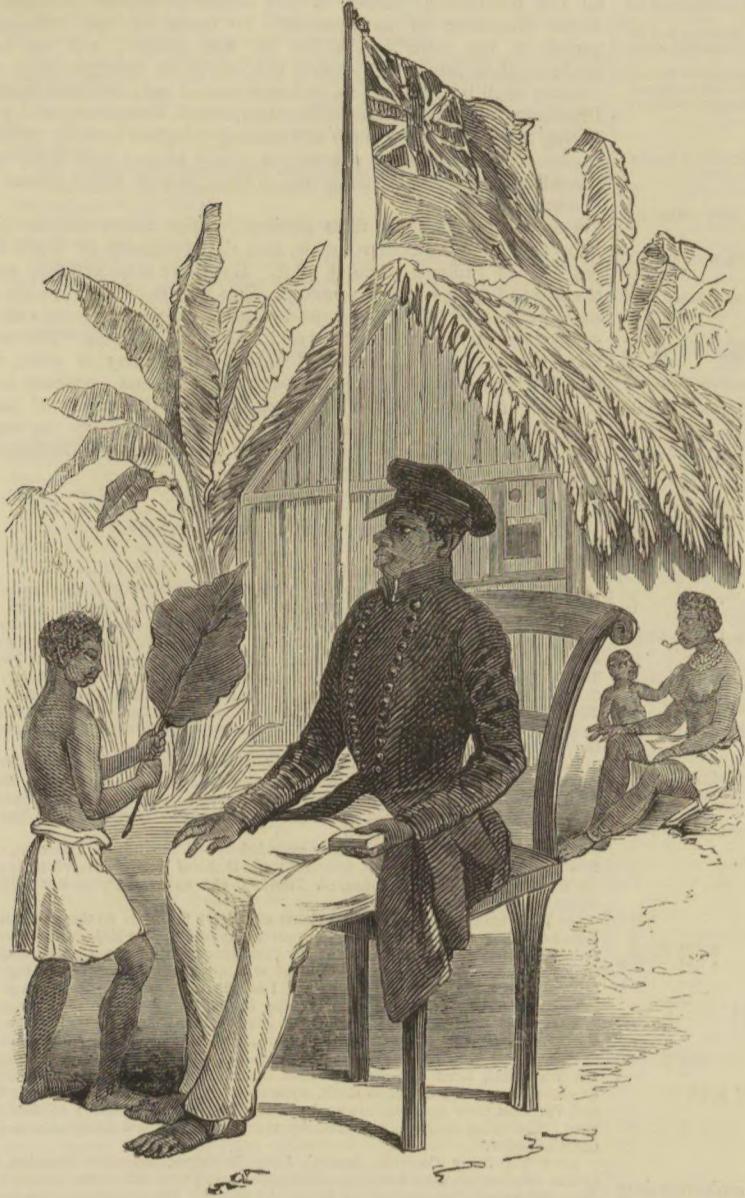
which falls into the Bight of Biafra, about two miles N. by W. of Fernando Po. It ranks next in importance to the Bonny; and affords access to a considerable trade. The town is named Ephraim, and is more regularly built than the African towns generally. The English trading ships are larger in tonnage; they average from 500 to 1000 tons, and consequently are much longer loading, thus exposing them to the deadly effect of the fever; and, from their lying up so far from the mouth of the river, they are debarred from the fine sea breeze which the Bonny anchorage has every day. I should certainly say it was the most unhealthy river; still we had only one death, which was universally regretted by all on board—it was our worthy chief-engineer, an officer much respected and liked by the men and officers. The inhabitants of this town number from 6000 to 7000; their European wants are much the same as at Borneo. The average importation of British manufacture is from £20,000 to £30,000 annually, the export of oil averaging double the import of goods.

The Sketch represents Ephraim Town, with the British merchant ships at anchor, and H. M. steam-sloop *Rattler* saluting King Eyo on his approaching the ships to pay a visit to the steamer. His canoe held upwards of 100 people, the greater part of whom were well armed, and called the King's body-guard. He had another large war-canoe following him. His residence is two hours up the river called Creek Town, and is worth a great deal of money, his store-houses being crammed with European articles, besides a great number of slaves, and he has upwards of 300 wives. We visited his palace at Creek Town, and found it handsomely furnished with elegant tables and chairs, magnificent sofas, splendid looking-glasses; and prints of the principal public characters of England, as well as views of sea and land engagements, in handsome gilt frames. I particularly noticed one picture, young girls playing at blindman's-buff; it was a French production, and the old King said it was his greatest favourite. After refreshment, Captain Cumming amused him with a sham fight with the ship's boats, which delighted him very much, and he left the ship highly gratified by his reception. This river at one time exported upwards of 15,000 slaves annually.



JUJUH-HOUSE, OR HOUSE OF WORSHIP.

SKETCHES ON THE WESTERN COAST OF AFRICA.



KING PEPPEL, OF BONNY-TOWN.

I forgot to mention the hospitality shown by Mr. W., the Presbyterian missionary, who resides on a hill at the back of Creek Town, and who kindly asked us up to his house, and invited me to luncheon. He has established a school, which amounts to from 70 to 100 of each sex. He is a great friend of King Eyo, in spite of his having so many wives. There is a school at Ephraim Town, and a chapel well attended.

I now portray

KING ARCHIBOLD DUKE,

Chief of Old Calabar town, as he appeared on the quarter-deck of her Majesty's steam-sloop *Rattler*, wearing his crown and state sword. His loins were covered with a rich silk, and round his neck and ankles he wore a quantity of coral beads. His age is about twenty-eight years; and he was created King about eight months ago, at the death of his uncle, Duke Epheram, who had so many slaves immolated with him as a human sacrifice. The custom of the country is, that any great personage dying, all his property is locked up in his house, and left to decay. I went to the house, and looked in at the window, and, to my surprise, saw large mirrors, English chairs, tables, &c.—in fact, the appearance of an English drawing-room. This was the house of the last King, made of iron, and sent out from Liverpool at his desire. It is instant death to those who dare to enter it, by the laws of their country. Archibald Duke is King of the lower town, opposite to which the ships anchor.

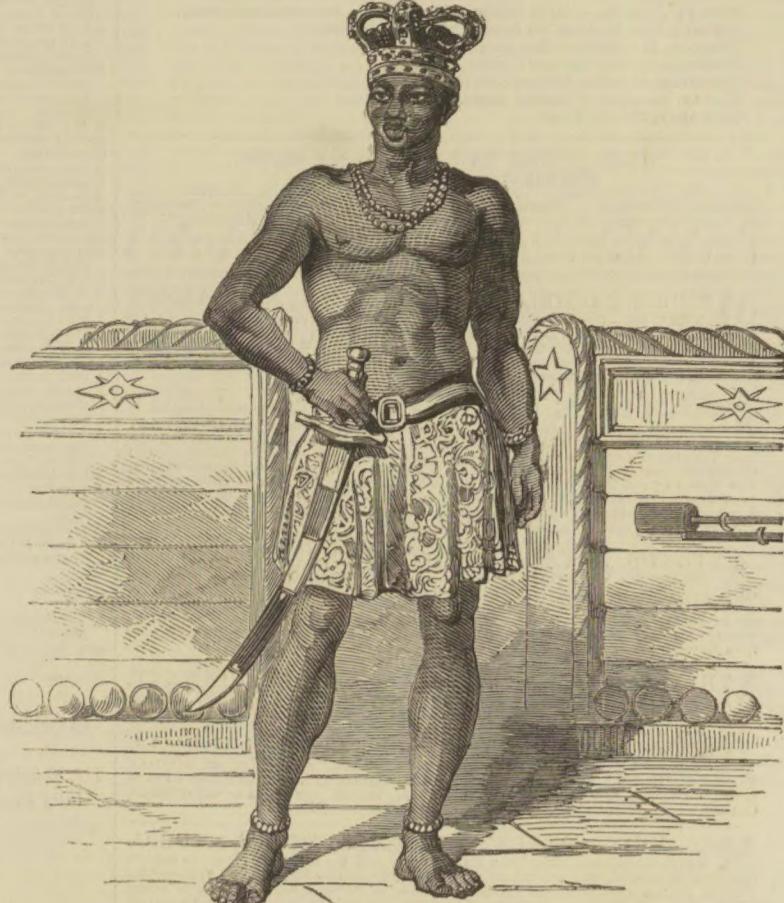
Eyo Honesty's palace is called Creek Town, some distance up the river, and is considered much superior and richer. He derives his name, Honesty, from being upright and just in his oil trading with our merchants.

All the captains and me ants of our traders were invited on board on both occasions to meet these Kings; and Captain Cummings, with his usual liberality, gave them a sumptuous *déjeuner* on the quarter-deck. Our large gun astonished them very much, from the King downwards putting their head in the muzzle to try the calibre: it is a 68-pounder.

We sent our boats up the Benin, where trade is less extensive, the slavers lying too close. For miles around the Bight, palm oil is not of much value. The river runs up into the Ebbo country: the capital, situated upon a river coming from the N.E., is large, and apparently contains about 15,000 inhabitants. The King of Benin is *fetish*, i.e. he is worshipped by his subjects as a god, and must not on any account be supposed either to eat or drink. However, his Majesty does not disdain the occupation of a merchant. The Warrea country, inclosed by two branches of another stream flowing through this alluvial district, is beautiful and fertile. The King had just died, and a sort of Queen appeared to rule in his stead. The place is very small—about five miles in circuit—and appears as if it had been dropped from the clouds: even in the dry season the water is a foot deep on the ground.

THE SLAVE TRADE.—Her Majesty's schooner *Bermuda*, Lieut. Jolly, arrived at Port Royal, Jamaica, on the 21st of May, with the Brazilian brigantine *Clementino* (of Rio Janeiro), Joas Gonsales Bandeira, master, which he captured after 49 hours' chase from the Isle of Pines. The prize is a remarkably handsome vessel, well coppered, and of the burthen of 187 tons; and had on board, at the time she was taken, 280 slaves, many of whom have since died from want of food, which was completely cut off board the slaver at the time the capture took place. A Jamaica paper says:—"The agent-general of immigration, and the gentlemen of the mixed commission, were summoned to Spanish Town yesterday forenoon, by express, to confer with his Excellency the Governor as to the disposal—we suppose—of the slaver and her cargo. The slaves, it seems, have been landed at Ocho Rios, and having once touched British soil are, of course, free; but we are told that, according to the treaty stipulations, which have been so religiously observed by her Most Catholic Majesty's subjects, if taken under Spanish colours, both ship and slaves should be sent to the Havannah, and if it be really so, we are rejoiced to learn that the miserable slaves being landed are in any case beyond Spanish jurisdiction; for we can suppose for one instant that they will be given up after entering a British port, much less after having stood on British soil. The ship may be condemned here, or sent to the Havannah, or given up altogether, for what we care; but we do trust that not one soul of her living cargo will be given up to the rapacious and unprincipled man-stealers of Cuba. The demands of Cuban slavery have been too long supplied with victims in the same way. Captured slaves have been allotted to the Cuban planters in thousands, but the emancipados who have been released from their bondage cannot be counted by hundreds, scarce by scores; and, therefore, we trust that our Government will not be any party to a further increase of victims. The present capture proves the truth of what we have all along advocated, namely, the propriety of blockading the coasts of Cuba and Brazil; and we congratulate Lieutenant Jolly on being the first to demonstrate practically the truth of our arguments. The African blockade withdrawn, and a dozen such active cruisers as the *Bermuda* set to watch the coasts of Cuba and Puerto Rico, and we should soon see an end to the slave trade."

SOCIETY FOR THE PROPAGATION OF THE GOSPEL IN FOREIGN PARTS.—On Wednesday, the 149th anniversary of this society, which was incorporated by Royal charter, in the year 1701—"For the receiving, managing, and disposing of such funds as might be contributed for the religious instruction of her Majesty's subjects beyond the seas; for the maintenance of clergymen in the plantations, colonies, and factories of Great Britain; and for the propagation of



KING ARCHIBALD DUKE, CHIEF OF OLD CALABAE.

the Gospel in those parts"—was solemnly celebrated in the cathedral church of St. Paul. The proceedings created great interest, and drew together a large number of visitors, both clerical and lay. Amongst them were—the Archbishop of Canterbury; the Bishop of Winchester, Bangor, Chichester, &c. Full choral service was performed. The Bishop of Oxford preached the sermon, selecting for his text the 20th verse of the 19th chapter of the Acts of the Apostles, "So mightily grew the word of God and prevailed." From a statement of the society's operations which was presented, it appeared that, for more than fourscore years, that is, from its foundation in 1701 to the period of American independence, in 1783, the chief field of the society's labours was in the colonies which now form the United States. At the commencement of the revolutionary war, in 1776, nearly 80 missionaries were maintained by the society in the colonies of New England, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, North and South Carolina, and Georgia. Many of the missionaries, when driven from the independent States, settled in Canada, New Brunswick, and Nova Scotia. The principal spheres of the society's present labours are Canada, New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, Newfoundland, Bermuda, the West Indies, the Cape of Good Hope, India, Ceylon, Australia, Van Diemen's Land, and New Zealand. The sum of £1858 was received during the year, towards the Emigrants' Spiritual Aid Fund; 18 chaplains, or religious teachers, were sent out in emigrant vessels. With regard to the financial condition of the society, for 1849, the total income, exclusive of rents, dividends, special funds, &c., was £52,000. The society's whole foreign expenditure from its general fund, for the year 1849, might be ranged under two heads:—In the British colonies, £35,729; for heathen countries, £21,994. The number of baptized converts under the pastoral care of the society's missionaries in India was about 18,000.

THE NEPAULESE AMBASSADOR.—On Tuesday (last week), a Daguerreotype of his Excellency was cleverly executed by Messrs. Beard. The likeness is admirable; the Ambassador was not in full costume, but wore in his turban a large ornament of diamonds, pearls, and emeralds, with an aigrette.

BONNEY'S SAFETY YACHT.—On Saturday afternoon, some interesting experiments were made with this new vessel upon the Serpentine, in Hyde-park. The yacht was hauled over, and thus half filled with water; but, on being released, she righted immediately: she was then baled quite full, and in that state she sailed, and answered her helm well. She was then pressed down by the mast-head, with her sails set, until she was bottom upwards, when, the pressure being removed, she at once righted.



EPHRAIM TOWN, WITH OLD CALABAE.—KING EYO-HONESTY'S CANOE.—HER MAJESTY'S STEAM-SLOOP "RATTLER" SALUTING.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK.

SUNDAY, June 23.—Fourth Sunday after Trinity. Summer commences.
 MONDAY, 24.—St. John the Baptist. Midsummer Day.
 TUESDAY, 25.—Battle of Bannockburn, 1314.
 WEDNESDAY, 26.—George IV. died, 1830.
 THURSDAY, 27.—The 178th day of the year.
 FRIDAY, 28.—Queen Victoria crowned, 1838.
 SATURDAY, 29.—St. Peter.

TIMES OF HIGH WATER AT LONDON BRIDGE,
FOR THE WEEK ENDING JUNE 29, 1850.

Sunday	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday
M	M	M	M	M	M	M
m	h	m	h	m	h	m
1	5	1	30	1	50	2
5	10	2	30	2	50	3
1	5	1	5	25	3	45
5	1	5	1	4	0	4
1	5	1	5	15	4	35
5	1	5	1	5	4	50
1	5	1	5	1	5	5

MADILLE RACHEL.—FRENCH PLAYS, ST. JAMES'S THEATRE.—MR. MITCHELL respectfully announces that the performances of the eminent Tragédienne Madille, Rachel are definitely arranged to commence on MONDAY, JULY 1. It is also respectfully announced that the engagement of Madille, Rachel is positively limited to Twelve Representations, which cannot possibly be exceeded. Boxes and stalls, at Mr. W. MITCHELL'S Royal Library, 33, Old Bond-street.

FRENCH PLAYS, ST. JAMES'S THEATRE.—MONDAY next, the new and highly successful Vaudeville, entitled ROGER BONTEMPS; with other Entertainments. WEDNESDAY, JUNE 26, Mons. LAFONT'S BENEFIT, and the Last Night but One of his Engagement, for which occasion will be given (for the first time only) the popular Comédie-Vaudeville of JEAN; ou, le Mauvais Sujet; with other Entertainments. The First Performance of the Eminent Tragédienne, Madille, RACHEL, is definitely arranged for MONDAY, JULY 1st.—Subscriptions for the remainder of the Season may be arranged at Mr. MITCHELL'S Royal Library, 33, Old Bond-street; and at the Box-office of the Theatre, which is open daily, from 11 till 5 o'clock.

STLEY'S ROYAL AMPHITHEATRE.—Proprietor and Manager, Mr. W. BATTY.—The best ventilated Theatre in the Metropolis.—Increased attractions in the Scenes of the Arena, supported by the most accomplished Artistes in Europe.—On MONDAY, JUNE 24, 1850, the Entertainments will commence at Seven o'clock, with the AFGHANISTAN WAR.—To be succeeded by a most attractive routine of Equestrian Wonders in the SCENES of the CIRCLE. To conclude with a comic Ballet.—Box-office open from Eleven till Four. Stage Manager, Mr. W. West.

MR. ALBERT SMITH will give his new ENTERTAINMENT, THE OVERLAND MAIL, every MONDAY EVENING, at WILLIS'S ROOMS. Tickets and stalls to be had only at SAM'S Royal Library, St. James's-street.

MR. HENRY WYLDE'S SECOND MATINEE MUSICAL will take place at WILLIS'S ROOMS, King-street, St. James's, on MONDAY MORNING, JULY 8, when he will present Mozart's Quartet in E flat, Beethoven's Trio in G, and Beethoven's Sonata in E flat, Op. 12. Tickets, 1s. 6d. and 7s.; to be had of Messrs. CRAMER and Co., Regent-street, and Mr. MILLS, 140, New Bond-street.

MR. JOHN PARRY'S ENTERTAINMENT.—MUSIC-HALL, Store-street.—Mr. JOHN PARRY will have the honour of giving an entirely new Entertainment at the above Room, on MONDAY EVENING NEXT, JUNE 24th, entitled NOTES, VOCAL and INSTRUMENTAL; commencing at Half-past Eight.—Tickets to be had of the principal Musicians. Stalls and Private Boxes to be had only of Messrs. OLLIVIER, 41 and 42, New Bond-street; and at the Hall.

SCOTTISH FETE.—THE GRAND ANNUAL COMPETITION FOR CHAMPIONSHIP IN ARCHERY and the SCOTTISH NATIONAL SPORTS AND PASTIMES, will take place in LORD HOLLAND'S PARK, NOTTING-HILL, on MONDAY, the 1st, and TUESDAY, the 2nd of JULY, under the joint direction of the Highland Society, of which his Royal Highness Prince Albert is Chief, and the Scottish Society, of which the Most Noble the Marquis of Bredaibane is President. The Sports and Pastimes will consist in Archery, Putting the Stone, Throwing the Hammer, Tossing the Caber, Foot Racing, Broad-sword Exercise, Sword and Target opposed to the Bayonet, Sword Dance, Strathepays and Reels, and performance on the Great Highland Bagpipe. Tickets to the Grand Stand (extending right and left of the Royal Box), One Guinea; Tickets for the Wings of the Royal Box, Half-a-Guinea; Tickets for any part of the Field, Five Shillings. All the above Tickets will give admission on the day of the Fete. One ticket of any class will admit Two Children under ten years of age. Vouchers for the Grand Stand can be had only of the Patrons, a list of whom, with programmes, and tickets for the other parts of the field, may be had at the Libraries and principal Musicians.

JOHN BOUCHER, Hon. Secretary.

THE HIPPOPOTAMUS, presented by H. H. the Viceroy of Egypt to the Zoological Society of London, is exhibited daily from One to Six o'clock, at their GARDEN in the REGENT'S PARK. The Band of the 1st Life Guards will perform, by permission of Colonel Hall, every Saturday, at four o'clock. Admission, One SHILLING; on Mondays, SIXPENCE.

ROYAL SURREY ZOOLOGICAL GARDENS.—MONDAY, JUNE 24, and three following days, Danson's PANORAMIC VIEW of the ALPS, with the PASSAGE of the ARMY of NAPOLEON BONAPARTE; arrival of the Elephant, "Nelson;" Promenade Concert, by the unrivaled Band, conducted by M. Jullien; the new Hibernian Quadrille, Derby-day Galop, and the Grand Gorka [March and Quick Step]—the March dedicated to the Napoléon Ambassador. Grand display of FIREWORKS, by Southby—Doors open from 9 A.M. Feeding the Animals, Half-past Five; Concert, Half-past Six; Passage of the Alps, Eight; Fireworks, Half-past Nine.—Admission, 1s.

THE NEW SOCIETY of PAINTERS in WATER-COLOURS.—THE SIXTEENTH ANNUAL EXHIBITION of this SOCIETY is NOW OPEN, at their GALLERY, 53, PALL-MALL, nearly opposite St. James's Palace, daily from Nine till dusk.—Admission, 1s; Season Tickets may be had of the keeper at the Gallery. JAMES FAHEY, Secretary.

HER MOST GRACIOUS MAJESTY'S VISIT to IRELAND.—Illustrated by a GRAND MOVING DIORAMA, with some of the most charming Scenery in that country, including the lovely Valley of Killarney, by Mr. P. PHILLIPS, now open at the CHINESE GALLERY, Hyde Park Corner. Daily at 3, Evening at 8.—Admission, 1s; Reserved Seats, 2s.—An interesting Historical Record of the Event may be had at the Gallery.

VALLEY OF THE NILE.—Additions have been made to this Panorama.—The Nubian Desert, from the Second Cataract to Dongola. War-Dance by Fire Light. March of a Caravan by Moonlight. Morning Prayer. The Mummy of a High-Priest is added to the Curiosities. Both banks of the River are shewn in the Painting—EGYPTIAN HALL, Piccadilly, Daily, at Three and Eight. Admission, 1s; Pit, 2s; Stalls, 3s. Children and Schools, Half-price.

INDIA OVERLAND MAIL.—DIORAMA GALLERY of ILLUSTRATION, 14, REGENT-STREET.—Additional Pictures, MADRAS.—A Gigantic MOVING DIORAMA, ILLUSTRATING THE ROUTE of the OVERLAND MAIL to INDIA, from Southampton to Madras and Calcutta, is now OPEN DAILY—Morning, Twelve; Afternoon, Three; Evening, Eight.—Admission, 1s; Stalls, 2s 6d; Reserved Seats, 3s. Doors open half-an-hour before each representation.

COLONEL FREMONT'S OVERLAND ROUTE to OREGON, TEXAS, and CALIFORNIA, across the Rocky Mountains, as surveyed by the United States Government, portraying the thrilling scenes that occurred to Colonel Fremont and party, and Sir William Drummond Stewart and party, while crossing the Rocky Mountains, and discovery of the great Gold Mines, NOW EXHIBITING at the EGYPTIAN HALL, Piccadilly, every morning at Half-past Two; evening, a Quarter to Eight.—Admission, 1s; Stalls, 2s.

ROYAL POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTION.—During this week eight LECTURE by J. H. Pepper, Esq., on the APPARENT CONTRADICTIONS OF CHEMISTRY; every at Half-past Three, and every Evening at Eight.—LECTURE by Dr. BACHOFNER on VOLTAIC ELECTRICITY daily at Two, and every Evening at a quarter-past Nine.—NEW SERIES of DISSOLVING VIEWS, illustrating some of the WONDERS of NATURE; Scenes in the ARCTIC REGIONS and CEYLON.—DIVER and DIVING-BELL, &c.—Admission, 1s; Schools, Half-price.

MISS BIRCH and MISS ELIZA BIRCH beg to announce to their Friends and Pupils that they have REMOVED to No. 20, HEREFORD-STREET, PARK-LANE, where they continue to give Lessons in Singing as usual.

THE PROVIDENT SOCIETY of DANCERS and TEACHERS of DANCING.—The next GENERAL MEETING of this Society will be held at Two o'clock on THURSDAY, JUNE 27, in the Saloon of the THEATRE-ROYAL, HAYMARKET, by the kind permission of B. Webster, Esq.—All members of the profession, members of the Society or not, are invited to attend the meeting. Natives and foreigners, males and females, are admissible as members.—Further particulars may be obtained of Mr. LAW, the Secretary, at the Office, 96, St. Martin's-lane, London.

JAMES BYRN, Chairman.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

A B C—The statement of the late Lord George Bentinck, that we held the island of Cuba as collateral security for the Spanish Debt, is thus explainable. The revenues of Cuba were pledged for the interest of the Spanish debt; but we have never had possession of the island, though we have a treaty guaranteeing its possession to Spain.

A B C—Cook, of Leicester, was gibbeted for the murder of Mr. Paas, of Holborn; but the body was removed in three or four days, in consequence of the disgraceful conduct of the crowd, who were incited by the horrible sight.

Z, WORCESTERSHIRE.—See "Paxton and Walton's" "Catalogue of Books." To commence Hebrew without a master, see Grandfield's "Book of Genesis in English-Hebrew," with interlinear Translation, Grammatical Introduction, &c. An excellent list of educational works is given in "Hebrew Language," Penny Cyclopaedia.

G E P, Bishop of St. Asaph.—We shall be glad to see the Sketch.

AN OLD SUBSCRIBER.—The statement respecting the War Medals is correct.

CAMPANILLO.—A moderately priced edition of "Sale's Koran" is published by Tegg and Co.

A Z, Exeter.—Your question is too indefinite to be replied to here.

J L, Basinghall-street.—Apply for the map to Mr. Wyld, Charing-cross.

A B—Read Dr. Forbes's "Tour in Switzerland," &c.

SMOKE NUISANCE.—We are convinced that the inventions of practical man have abated this nuisance wherever they have been judiciously applied.

HEARTSEASE.—"Corona lucis" is literally, "crown of light."

A SUBSCRIBER, Southampton.—The Large View of Rome was delivered from our office only with the Double Number. Price 1s.

T D A, Devon.—See "Loan Societies," in Low's "Charities of London."

H D, Charlton.—In all probability, there were initials or other marks on the newspaper or its cover, thus rendering it chargeable as a letter.

A G S—A will not be written upon a stamp to be legal.

AN ANARCHIST AND AN INQUIRER.—Ethics, in the fine arts, is the science which derives the first principle in all the arts from the effects which certain combinations have on the mind, as connected with nature and right reason.

A TWO YEARS' SUBSCRIBER, Edinburgh.—is thanked, though we could not engrave his Sketch.

A YOUNG TRAVELLER should buy the "Hand-book to Paris."

A CORRESPONDENT.—The present Queen of Madagascar bears the not unromantic name of Ranavalona.

A COUNTRY SUBSCRIBER.—The establishment in Guildford-street is the only Foundling Hospital in the metropolis. See by-laws for the admission of children, in Low's "Charities of London," just published.

X Y Z, Aberdeen.—The price of Soyer's Magic Stove is 3s: any London ironmonger will obtain it for you.

ROSALIE should apply to Ackermann and Co., for the Drawing Lessons. Walker gives Cony, Kynne.

R S, Wingham.—The information is, we should say, authentic.

A IRISH SUBSCRIBER.—We do not possess the address.

A READER, Edinburgh.—Zoology has four syllables.

BOOKS, &c. RECEIVED DURING THE WEEK.

The English Settler's Guide to Ireland.—Prize Model Cottages.

MUSIC.—The Gathering of the Nations.—The Voices of the Bells.—Songs of a Student.

In our Journal of next week, we shall Illustrate THE OPENING of the SOUTH WALES RAILWAY, from Sketches by one of our own Artists.

The Meeting of the ARCHAEOLOGICAL INSTITUTE at OXFORD will be fully Illustrated in the Double Number to be published on July 6.

On SATURDAY, JULY 6, will be published, price 1s.,

A DOUBLE NUMBER

OF

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS,
WITH
A SUPPLEMENT GRATIS!

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

LONDON, SATURDAY, JUNE 22, 1850.

The Government has sustained a very serious and embarrassing defeat on the question of its foreign policy, brought forward by Lord Stanley in the House of Lords. The unhappy differences with Greece have led to this result. But, in considering the question, and the position in which the adverse decision of the House of Lords has placed the Ministry, it is necessary to disentangle the two issues that have been raised in the press and in the country with reference to the conduct of Lord Palmerston. The first is: Was it worthy of the dignity, the character, and the power of Great Britain, upon such grounds as the insignificant claims of Mr. Finlay, for his three-quarters of an acre of land, and the extortionate demands of the unconscionable Don Pacifico, for his unmentionable chamber-porcelain, to threaten, bully, and ultimately make war upon, so poor, weak, and defenceless a state as Greece? The second was: Whether, in the exercise—even injurious—of our right to coerce a weak state, our Government gave just cause of offence to France, and to the other powers of Europe? The decision of the House of Lords condemns the Government upon the first of those issues, and leaves the second, count of the indictment to the general opinion of the country. Lord Stanley saw that, in this unhappy business, the major did not in reality include the minor offence; and that, while it may have been unworthy of us as a great nation to have adopted the claims of Don Pacifico, and to have blockaded the Piraeus—acting as sheriff's officer or man in possession—to enforce payment of his "cooked" account, it did not follow that Russia or France had any right to consider itself insulted by our proceeding. France did not consider the matter in this light, as her offered and accepted mediation shows; and the progress and result of that mediation ought always to have been considered entirely upon their own merits, and without any reference to the original policy of our entering upon the quarrel. It was only from the desire of snatching a party victory that these separate and distinct issues were confounded together out of doors. The question put by Lord Stanley for the decision of the House of Lords was more simple. It bore reference to the first case only, and has led to the complete and unequivocal condemnation of the Government by the highest tribunal in the land. It is tolerably certain that the country will remember those exigencies of French policy which led to the recall of M. Drouyn de Lhuys, and that it will absolve Lord Palmerston from the imputation of discourtesy or underhandedness towards the French Government; but it is still more certain that public opinion has declared itself in favour of the judgment of the House of Lords, and pronounced against the original quarrel of this country with Greece, and the manner in which Lord Palmerston conducted it. The opponents of Lord Palmerston, who, notwithstanding this business, is by far the ablest statesman of his party, and one of the keenest-sighted politicians in Europe, are so elated with the verdict against him, as to clamour for his individual resignation, or that of the whole Ministry. The Ministry have stated that with Lord Palmerston they will stand or fall. The question, therefore, affects the permanency of the Russell Administration. A few days will show what opinion the House of Commons entertains upon the subject. In the meantime the speculations of journalists and clubbists, as to the course to be pursued, however interesting and exciting, are of the least possible value.

The extraordinary victory obtained by the French President and his Ministry over the principle of Universal Suffrage, upon which the present system of Government in France was founded, and from which it derives its whole authority, has apparently destroyed the courage and the present hope of the Ultra-Democratic party. The acquiescence of the great bulk of the people seems to have shown the Social republicans that at present they have no chance of power, and the once rampant Mountaineers are as quiet as lambs. Fortune, which always favours the bold, has not only favoured the real governors of France in this particular, but has favoured the President in the dangerous question of the augmentation of salary to which he considers himself entitled. It seemed, but a few weeks ago, that the two questions of the suffrage and the increase of the Presidential allowance to an almost regal amount would have thrown France into convulsions before they were brought to a solution; but the first has been carried through with marvellous celerity, and pronounced, and good luck, and the second bids fair to be as

easily agreed to. Compromise is the order of the day; and all the conflicting parties in the country appear to consider Louis Napoleon to be necessary to them for the remaining period of the term for which he was elected, and to have made up their minds to postpone the inevitable struggle until the country shall be appealed to, in due course of law, to choose another President. If such be indeed the case, it will be a strong and gratifying proof that the French are making progress in their political education, and that their revolutions, costly as they have been, have taught them that, in the long run, nothing is ever really gained by violence.

One of the strangest facts elicited by the recent disfranchisement of four millions of voters is, that the popularity of Louis Napoleon has suffered nothing by it. But there is no arguing upon the state of things in that country. The events of to-day belie the anticipations of yesterday; and neither calm nor storm can be safely predicted from a survey of its political horizon. The only thing that seems clear at present is, that the country is quiet, and that intrigue and secret plotting—not street combat—promise to be the only resources of the discontented, until the expiry of Louis Napoleon's tenure of office shall once again open up the angry warfare of personal ambitions, conflicting systems, and humiliations, but still sanguine, dynasties.

COURT AND HAUT TON.

RETURN OF THE COURT TO BUCKINGHAM PALACE.

The Queen and Prince Albert, accompanied by their Royal Highnesses the Prince of Wales, Prince Alfred, the Princess Royal, the Princess Alice, the Princess Helena, the Princess

Her Royal Highness the Duchess of Gloucester had a dinner party on Monday, at Gloucester House. The company included her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent (attended by Lady Anna Maria Dawson and Baroness de Speth) and his Serene Highness the Prince of Leiningen.

Her Royal Highness the Duchess of Cambridge was present in the House of Lords during the debate on Monday evening.

The Duke of Wellington's grand Waterloo banquet, on Tuesday evening, at Apsley House, was given to 80 general and field officers. The banquet was served at half-past seven in the Waterloo Gallery.

Prince Joseph Poniatowski, Minister Plenipotentiary from Tuscany at the French Court, has arrived at the London Hotel, Albemarle-street, from Paris.

His Excellency the Turkish Ambassador has returned to the residence of the Embassy, in Bryanston-square, from an official visit to the King of the Netherlands at the Hague.

The Earl of Ellesmere has returned to town from a cruise in the Mediterranean and Lisbon.

ALMACK'S.—The second ball of the last series of these fashionable *réunions* took place on Thursday night, at Willis's Rooms, and proved one of the most brilliant *réunions* of the season. Many of the ladies present wore their Drawingroom dresses, and the scene altogether reminded one of Almack's in its palmiest days.

METROPOLITAN NEWS.

STOPPAGE OF THE SUNDAY POST.

A meeting was held at Peale's Coffee-house, on Thursday, to take into consideration the new Order in Council to prevent, throughout the United Kingdom, the Sunday postal delivery of letters and newspapers. A large number of gentlemen, representing nearly all the newspaper press of London, were assembled on the occasion. H. Ingram, Esq., of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS, was voted to the chair, who, after stating the object of the meeting, called on Mr. Serle, of a leading weekly journal, to move the first resolution:

That this meeting concives that the Ministry, by its conduct in stopping the use of the post in delivering letters and newspapers in the United Kingdom on a Sunday, and such determination having been arrived at by only ninety-five members of the House of Commons, has shirked from its duty as a Government.

Seconded by Mr. Cox, of the *Law Times*.

The previous question was moved as an amendment by Mr. Lee, seconded by Mr. Oakley.

The original motion, however, was carried by a large majority.

Resolved, secondly, on the motion of Mr. Thomas, seconded by Mr. Wood, of the *Dispatch*:

That a Committee be formed to take into consideration the general interests of the press, and especially as to all efforts to interfere with its circulation by any Sunday bills, or otherwise.

Carried unanimously.

A Committee was appointed, consisting of twelve influential gentlemen, and the meeting separated.

ANNIVERSARY OF HER MAJESTY'S ACCESSION.—Thursday being the 13th anniversary of her Majesty's accession, the bells of the metropolitan churches rang merry peals in honour of this event; and at one o'clock the Park and Tower guns fired Royal salutes.

BANQUET IN HONOUR OF THE NEPAULESE MINISTER.—The East India Company entertained his Excellency General Jung Bahadur Koonwur Ranjee, the Minister from Nepal, on Saturday evening, at a grand banquet, at which a large party assembled to welcome the distinguished guest and his companions. The company included some of the principal functionaries of state, members of both Houses of Parliament, and a number of gentlemen of eminence connected with India and the East India Company. The entertainment was provided at the London Tavern, and all the resources of that establishment were employed to do honour to the occasion. The tables, glittering with their massive and elegant ornaments, had been prepared with admirable taste and skill. Mr. Shepherd, the chairman of the Court of Directors of the East India Company, and the president of the evening, entered the dining-room about seven o'clock, accompanied by his Excellency the Nepalese Minister and his brothers, Colonel Juggut Shumshere Jung Bahadur Koonwur Ranjee, and Colonel Dhern Shumshere Jung Bahadur Koonwur Ranjee, attired in the brilliant and magnificent dresses proper to Orientals of their rank and station. As the guests proceeded to their places, the Cold-stream band, which was stationed in the gallery, played a grand Indian march. His Excellency took his seat on the right of the chair; his countrymen, with Lieutenant Laul Singh, a member of the suite, having place at the head of another table, which occupied the middle of the apartment. By the Minister's side was Captain Cavenagh, his interpreter; and his Excellency's private secretary, Mr. Macleod, and another interpreter, were seated with his Excellency's brothers. There were also on the right of the chairman his Excellency the Belgian Ambassador, General Viscount Gough, K.C.B.; Lord Stanley, Sir J. C. Hobhouse, Bart., M.P., President of the Board of Control; and Mr. Wigram, Lord Ashley, M.P.; Lord Brougham, Mr. Fox Maule, M.P.; Mr. E. Ellice, M.P.; Lord Chief Justice Wilde; Lieut.-Gen. Sir W. Gomm, K.C.B.; Rear-Admiral Sir T. Cochrane, K.C.B., &c. Not permitted by the laws of cast to join the company in partaking of the rich viands which loaded the tables, his Excellency and party retired to the drawing-room as the banquet commenced, and there partook of litchus (a sweet Chinese fruit, in appearance like a walnut), and of peaches, nectarines, and other choice fruits; returning to their places at the table by the time dinner was over. Speeches of the usual complimentary character were delivered, that of his Excellency being spoken in his native tongue. It was interpreted by Captain Cavenagh.

IRISH ISLANDS AND COAST SOCIETY.—A meeting of this society was held on Monday, at the Marylebone Institution, Edward's-street, Portman-square; the Duke of Manchester in the chair. After a few remarks from the chairman, Rear-Admiral Vernon Harcourt moved the first resolution, and stated that, although the exertions of the society in Ireland had been very successful, there was still great opposition met with from the Roman Catholics in the district of Ballycotton. The resolution he had to propose was, that the condition of the population of the islands on the coast of Ireland, as described in the correspondence of the society, was calculated to give encouragement to the British Christian, while it enlisted their sympathy and invited their further support. The Rev. Mr. Nolan, in seconding the resolution, remarked that he much regretted that there was not any report, neither were there any statistics to lay before the present meeting. The number of their stations was 44, and it was for them that he earnestly solicited the support of the company present, knowing, as he did, the great necessity which existed for sending forth missionaries to Ireland. The resolution was agreed to. The second resolution, which was moved by Mr. Holland, was to the effect that the meeting considered it a Christian duty to aim at the conversion of Roman Catholics; and, fearing for the privations of the Irish converts, pledged themselves to aid the good work of this society by contributions and by circulating its publications. This resolution was seconded by the Rev. Hugh McNeile, who dwelt on the great miseries now prevalent in Ireland, and stated that nothing could ever rescue that ill-fated country from its present unfortunate condition but the dissemination of Protestantism; and he trusted that every member of the society would contribute his support to enable them to send forth missionaries, who, by their preaching, would endeavour to convert the people from the thralldom of Roman Catholicism. The resolution was passed.

WESLEYAN REFORM.—A meeting of the society of the Wesleyan Methodists of the 2nd London Circuit was held on Tuesday evening, at the Freemasons' Hall; Mr. Kay is the chair. The chairman, after commenting upon the considerable excitement which at the present moment prevails amongst the Wesleyan body, was still happy to say that it proceeded more from the affection of the head than any disease of the heart; and stated that the object of the present meeting was to make Wesleyan Methodism more efficient by the removal of such laws and usages as were unscriptural or unfriendly to the civil and religious interests of the body, and by rendering its constitution and laws conformable to New Testament principles, and declared that the Wesleyan Conference had no just or scriptural ground for constituting itself the sole legislative body of the connexion. The first resolution, proposed by Mr. Harrison, and seconded by Mr. Gandy, was to the effect that this meeting approved of and confirmed the appointment of the committee elected at the public meeting held in this place on the 8th of November last, of Mr. Child, Mr. Oats, and Mr. James Nichols to be delegates from this circuit. The second resolution also stated that this meeting adopted the people's declaration, prepared by the corresponding committee, which embraced the resolutions of the delegates, and recommended every member of the society to sign the same. That it also approved of the plan of raising a reform fund, and confirmed the appointment of Mr. Clement White as treasurer, and pledged itself to support the same; and that whereas, in some circuits, proceeding altogether unscriptural, arbitrary, and oppressive, had been taken against the delegates, against which this meeting strongly protested, it pledged itself. In the event of any similar proceedings being taken in this circuit, to stand by and support the delegates. Several gentlemen having addressed the meeting, a vote of thanks to the chairman concluded the business of the evening.

THE SURREY GAS AND COKE CONSUMERS' ASSOCIATION.—A public meeting of the gas consumers of Lambeth, Southwark, and Greenwich, took place on Thursday night, at the Surrey Theatre; Mr. J. Thwaites in the chair. The chairman stated that the time had now arrived when the monopoly of the existing Metropolitan Gas Company, and their present extravagant charges for the price of gas, should be abolished. It could no longer be endured that such exorbitant charges should be made for an article now become of such general use and importance as gas. A resolution was passed to the effect that the proceedings of the committee were highly satisfactory and advantageous to the consumers, and that to take gas from the old companies would be a direct violation of a social duty, and encouragement to monopoly. A vote of thanks to the chairman concluded the business of the evening.

THAMES BOAT-RACES.—On the discontinuance of the Royal Thames Regatta, it was determined that the prizes which had been contended for over the Putney course on two consecutive days, should be rowed for periodically during the season, at stated intervals. Accordingly, on Tuesday evening, the first portion commenced with the Silver Challenge Cup, for fours, and the two Silver Presentation Cups, for pair oars. The only boats that had been entered were the Oxford University Club, for the fours, and Messrs. Chitty and Hornby, of the same, who were twice successful in the two regattas of last week, for the pair oars. The consequence was, that the cups were taken off by a "walk over" in both cases. The second series of the Thames boat-races is announced for the 16th of July, and will consist of the contest for Mr. Evan Morris's coat, badge, and freedom, and the pair oars with watermen.

ROYAL FREE HOSPITAL.—The 22d anniversary festival of this institution took place on Wednesday evening, at the London Tavern, and was attended by a very numerous body of its friends and supporters. The Hon. Edward Henry Stanley, M.P., presided; and was supported by Thomas Greene, Esq., M.P., J. M. Manners Sutton, Esq., M.P., J. Arthur Roebuck, Esq., M.P., Rev. John H. Fisk, Dr. Marsden, Mr. Robinson, Mr. Wakley, and about 200 other gentlemen. The chairman, in proposing "Prosperity to the Royal Free Hospital," dwelt at some length upon the advantages and benefits it had conferred upon the suffering poor of the metropolis. He observed, that previously to the founding of this hospital there was no medical establishment in this vast metropolis where the destitute stranger, when overtaken by sickness or disease, and disabled from moving about, could find an asylum for his immediate reception. Mr. William Marsden, surgeon, who had been repeatedly struck with the danger and difficulty arising to the sick poor from the system of requiring letters of recommendation before admission to the public hospitals, and of having only appointed days for admission, determined to set about founding a medical charity in which destitution and disease should alone be the passport for obtaining free and instant relief. On this principle the Free Hospital was established in Greville-street, Hatton-garden, under the name of "The London General Institution for the gratuitous Cure of Malignant Diseases," and opened to the public, Feb. 28, 1828. During each year, great numbers of the destitute sick, on their own application, are received into the wards of this hospital; and since its foundation in 1828, upwards of 310,000 patients have obtained relief by its means. In the course of the evening, the secretary, Mr. Fenn, read a long list of donations and subscriptions, amounting in the whole to £1150.

INDUSTRIAL HOME FOR GENTLEWOMEN SUFFERING UNDER THE REVERSES OF FORTUNE.—A public meeting will be held at Willis's Rooms, this day; his Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge in the chair.

INFANT ORPHAN ASYLUM.—On Monday, the annual meeting of the subscribers and friends to this institution was held at the London Tavern, Bishopsgate-street. It appeared from the report that the asylum contained 91 inmates, all of whom had been mercifully preserved from the cholera during the past year. The committee observed that the necessity for enlarged accommodation was deeply felt, and they expressed an earnest hope that vigorous efforts would be made to raise a fund for the erection of a suitable building. The subscriptions and donations for 1849-50 had amounted to £1087. Ten additional orphans out of fifty-seven candidates were elected inmates of the asylum—making in all 101.

THE INCORPORATED SOCIETY FOR PROMOTING THE ENLARGEMENT BUILDING, AND REPAIRING OF CHURCHES AND CHAPELS.—This society held its annual meeting on Monday last, which will be the last but one for the present season. His Grace the Archbishop of Canterbury took the chair. The applications before the board were rather numerous, being 23 in number; of these, one was found to be not within the rules, and five were deficient in the information required, or in the plans. Grants of money were made to the remainder; seven being for new churches or for rebuilding, and nine for enlarging or increasing the accommodation by various means in existing churches.

METROPOLITAN COMMISSION OF SEWERS.—A court of sewers was held on Tuesday at the offices of the Commission, No. 1, Greek-street, Soho-square; present—Viscount Ebrington, in the chair; Sir Henry de la Beche, Captain Vetch and Dawson, Messrs. Hawes, Hardwick, S. M. Peto, M.P., and Lawes.

After some minor business, Mr. Peto said he had a question to ask the engineer, which he considered of great importance, as the reports which had gone abroad upon the subject had impressed the public with the idea that the commissioners were permitting the contents of the sewers at Victoria-street, Westminster, to be pumped from one level to another. He wished, therefore, to ask the engineer to state distinctly what was the nature of the operations being carried on there, and what precautions had been taken to prevent any injurious consequences resulting from them. Mr. F. Foster, the engineer, said that the pump which had been complained of at Westminster, had been erected for the purpose of lifting the water to be met with in driving the new sewer into the old sewer in Margaret-street. It was not for the purpose of lifting sewage water at all; and he assured the commissioners that every precaution would be taken to prevent any small, and to have the pumps placed underground, except in so far as that was unnecessary. The water pumped up was wholly land water, and it could be done at this season at a much smaller expense than in winter, and could be productive of no greater inconvenience to the public.

GRAND ENTERTAINMENT TO THE DIGNITARIES OF THE CHURCH AT THE MANSION-HOUSE.—On Wednesday the Lord Mayor gave a splendid entertainment to the Prelates and other dignitaries of the Church, upon the occasion of the anniversary of the meeting of the Archbishops, the Bishops, and Clergy, for the propagation of the Gospel in foreign parts. The banquet was given in the Egyptian Hall. Amongst the company were his Grace the Lord Archbishop of Canterbury, the Bishop of Bangor, Bishop of Gloucester and Bristol, Bishop of St. David's, Bishop of Oxford, Bishop of St. Asaph, Bishop of Norwich, Bishop of Limerick, Bishop of Down, Bishop of Toronto, the Hon. and Rev. Montague Villiers, the Hon. and Rev. H. Legge, Hon. and Rev. Douglas Gordon, the Very Rev. the Dean of Bangor, the Ven. Archdeacon Sinclair, the Rev. Canon Dale, Rev. Canon Tyler, Rev. Canon Jennings, Master of the Temple; Dr. Russell, Dr. Spy, &c.

THE ETON FESTIVAL.—The annual festival of the noblemen and gentlemen educated at Eton College took place on Wednesday evening, at Willis's Rooms, King-street, St. James's. About 80 persons sat down to dinner, the Earl of Falmouth filling the chair; and among the Etonians present were Lord Wodehouse, Lord Lyttelton, Lord Cowdray, the Rev. Dr. Hodgson (Provost of Eton), Sir Thomas Winnington, Bart., &c. In the course of the evening the noble chairman and the provost delivered some able addresses; "Florat Etona" and "Esto Perpetua" being the great toasts after that of "The Queen and Royal Family." The company separated shortly after eleven o'clock.

The annual examination of the Boys' Model School, in the Borough-road, connected with the British and Foreign School Society, took place on Wednesday. Sir Edward N. Buxton, Bart., M.P., took the chair. The room was crowded with visitors. In addition to the ordinary branches of education, the children were examined in geography, drawing of maps, and in natural philosophy. Many very beautiful specimens of drawing and designing were exhibited, and the electric telegraph was worked by the boys as illustrative of a lesson on electricity. At the close the chairman expressed the great pleasure he had experienced in witnessing the proficiency of the children.

ST. BARNABAS CHURCH, PIMLICO.—It having been previously announced that Dr. Pusey would preach a sermon on Tuesday, this church was, as possible, fuller than on the day of consecration. As early as five o'clock a great number of persons had assembled in the immediate locality of the new structure, and at six o'clock, although the service was only announced for seven, the church was literally crammed. As the clock struck seven the choir chanted the 48th Psalm, which was followed by the evening service; after which Dr. Pusey delivered a discourse of one hour and ten minutes' duration, in the course of which he alluded to the present internal commotions of the Church, laying particular stress upon the recent decision in the Gorham case. There were several hundred persons who could not obtain admittance, but who remained outside during the whole of the service; the termination of which was announced by a peal from the bells of the church: it was nearly ten o'clock before the congregation had dispersed.

STAMFORD-HILL HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.—The exhibition of this society was held on Wednesday, in the beautiful grounds of Josiah Wilson, Esq. The grounds were thronged by a very large assemblage of the most elegant company, and the weather was most propitious for the occasion. An immense marquee was pitched, under which the flowers, &c. were arranged in beautiful order. Here and there, under a tent of smaller dimensions, the company promenaded for the purpose of viewing the various plants and flowers for which prizes had been awarded. Among some of the most beautiful specimens were a *Polygalia oppositifolia*, from the Cape of Good Hope; a splendid *Azalia*, tea-scented *Saxifrage*, a beautiful variety of fuchsias, *Aphelaxis humilis*, *Erica Cavanillesiana*, extra seedlings, *calceolaria*, a variety of cactus, &c. The geraniums were magnificent. The show, on the whole, was one which was highly creditable to the Society, and the pleasure of the day was much enhanced by the performances of the band of the 2nd Regiment of Life Guards.

THE COURT OF ALDERMEN ON TRANSUBSTANTIATION.—At a meeting of the Court of Aldermen, held on Wednesday, the subject of the declaration against transubstantiation was brought under discussion. A report from the Town-Clerk, recommending the discontinuing the declaration, was read. Alderman Lawrence, not being able to conceive why so ridiculous a form should be still continued, moved the adoption of the report, in the recommendations of which majority of the Court concurred. It was agreed, however, that the Court should not finally dispose of the matter until Alderman Salomons, who was the mover of the reference, could be present.

THE GREAT CENTRAL GAS COMPANY.—CITY COURT OF SEWERS.—On Tuesday the Commissioners assembled at the Guildhall. Mr. Deputy Peacock in the chair. The principal business stated the summons, was "to consider a motion of which notice had been given by Mr. Deputy Harrison, that permission be given to the Great Central Gas Consumers' Company to lay down their mains and pipes in the streets to be repaved immediately before the repaving takes place." A great deal of interest was excited by the proceedings, and after much discussion the question was put, and only three hands were held up against the motion to give the company permission to lay down the mains and pipes in the secondary streets of the City in the day-time, the chairman declared the proposition carried. The surveyor was then instructed to take the necessary steps for ascertaining that the public ways are properly opened, and duly repaired afterwards, in accordance with the terms of the contract between the company and the commissioners. The works are to commence upon the most extensive scale immediately, and the workmen are to be employed day and night until the whole of the mains and pipes are laid down.

FIRE AND LOSS OF LIFE.—On Monday morning, between two and three o'clock, a fire broke out at 12, Phoenix-street, a narrow thoroughfare running out of Crown-street, Soho, which was attended with the loss of two lives. A Mrs. Harding, who occupied a portion of the second floor, attempted to make her escape by the window, but, after holding on by her hand for some time, was compelled to drop on the stones beneath, and her death was almost instantaneous. Her son, who had made the most courageous efforts to save her, was so burnt as to be obliged to be removed to the hospital. One of the daughters of a Mr. Noland, whose family were also inmates in the house, was literally burned to a cinder. Every article of furniture and wearing-apparel belonging to the different lodgers—for there were six or seven families living in the house—was consumed, and the premises completely gutted before the flames were extinguished.

BIRTHS AND DEATHS.—Births registered in the week ending Saturday, June 15th.—Males, 688; females, 572: total, 1260. Deaths during the same period.—Males, 405; females, 395: total, 800. Taking the ten corresponding weeks of 1840-9, it appears that the deaths were never lower than 750, which occurred in 1841, when the population was less than at present; and that they rose in 1848 to 1000. The average of the ten weeks is 851, or, raised in proportion to increase of population, 928; there was, therefore, a decrease last week on the corrected average amounting to 128. In the zymotic or epidemic class of diseases, the deaths enumerated were 167; and of special complaints which it comprises, small-pox was fatal to 9 children, and scarlatina to 19, both still considerably under the average; measles was fatal to 20, and whooping-cough to 30, both of which are near the usual amount. Typhus, on the other hand, seems to prevail more fatally; in the last three weeks it carried off successively 26, 39, and 43 persons, and has now risen rather above the average of the ten corresponding weeks, in which it varied from 17 to 69. One person died of ague, and 2 of remittent fever; 2 of influenza and 1 of purpura. On the 5th of June, at 13, Tyness-street, Bethnal-green, the son of a combmaker, aged two years, died of cholera after 53 hours' illness. Diarrhoea and dysentery were fatal to 18 persons, all except 5 having been children. This is not quite equal to the number registered in the same week of 1847-9. In the corresponding week of last year 88 deaths occurred from the two complaints, and, at the same time, 42 were caused by cholera. Last week 10 women died after childbirth, in 6 of which cases puerperal fever was the cause of death. Diseases of the respiratory organs, exclusive of consumption, were fatal in 92 cases. Their gradual decline as the temperature increases is shown by the numbers returned in the last five weeks—namely, 145, 138, 105, 94, and 92. The mortality of consumption is still below the average; the number of fatal cases last week was 129. Five women were registered last week who had reached 90 years of age or upwards. On the 10th of June, at 5, Britannia-gardens, St. Mary, Marylebone, the widow of a labourer died from "decay of nature," after having lived—if such statements, without the corroboration of registers of births or baptisms, can be credited—to the extraordinary age of 110 years and 5 months. Her name was Catherine O'Flaherty; she was a native of Claymoris, in the county of Mayo, in Ireland, and "continued (adds Mr. Martin, the registrar) in full possession of her faculties, and, two days before her death, could thread a needle without the aid of spectacles." Her son, who made this statement to him, is a labourer, and is sixty-seven years old. A woman, aged forty years, died in the London Hospital, to which she had been brought from Bow, of "inflammation of the arm, from the sting of a bee." A young woman was found dead in a dust-bin, from suffocation, produced by a fall, under the influence of what the coroner's jury describe as an "alcoholic fluid." Four children were suffocated in bed.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.—The reading of the barometer at the Royal Observatory, Greenwich, was above 30 in. on Sunday: the mean reading of the week was 29.702. The mean temperature of the week was 58, and rather less than the average of the same week in seven years. On the first three days it was above the average, and the excess on Tuesday amounted to 7°; on the last three days it was below the average, and on Saturday it was less than the average of that day by nearly 13. The wind was generally in the southwest.

GRAND WATERLOO FETE AT PORTSMOUTH.

ON Tuesday, the celebration of the anniversary of the Battle of Waterloo was marked by an extraordinary demonstration at Portsmouth; and was taken occasion of most appropriately for the presentation of their new colours to the sea Common. The day was brilliant throughout.

At nine o'clock, a special train left the Waterloo station with Lord Gough and his suite, stopping at Woking and Basingstoke, and arriving about half-past twelve at Portsmouth,



INAUGURATION OF THE STATUES OF NELSON AND WELLINGTON, ON SOUTHSEA COMMON.

Gough." (Long and enthusiastic cheering.) His Lordship concluded by calling upon the men to give three cheers for her Majesty.

The charge of the gallant commander, who was surrounded by Lord Gough, Lady Augusta Fitzclarence, the officers and corps of the 28th and other companies, with the vast crowd of spectators, was answered by loud and deafening peals of hurrahs, firing of salutes, and the national anthem. The effect was brilliant and electric.

Lady Augusta Fitzclarence then presented the colours, and Colonel Messiter

having returned thanks for the regiment, and Lord Gough having touched the colours, they were trooped round the field amid the firing of cannon and martial music.

At seven o'clock a splendid banquet was given in the King's Rooms to Lord F. Fitzclarence, at which there were present the Marquis of Ormonde, Lord Saltoun, Lord Adolphus Fitzclarence, Sir Francis Baring, Admirals Capel and Preston, Captain Fraser, Sir George Taunton, Mr. Bonham Carter, Sir George Wombwell, Admiral Davies; Colonels Menzies, Gibson, Stevens, Maxwell;

Majors Robinson, Bender, Gillan, Slater; Serjeant Gazelee; Reverends G. R. Gleig, Vech Gleed; Aldermen Jones, Owen, Orange; Drs. Ingledeew, Rolfe Smith, Carter, Sleight, and upwards of 300 of the gentry. The band of the Royal Marines was in attendance. There was a ball in the evening at the King's Rooms, some old English sports, and displays of fireworks.

The 28th Regiment, we understand from their gallant Colonel, has returned from foreign service, seven years of which were in New South Wales and six years in the East Indies.



PRESENTATION OF NEW COLOURS TO THE 28TH FOOT, AT PORTSMOUTH.



RAMSGATE HARBOUR.

RAMSGATE.

IT is curious to note with what rapidity fashion and its indispensable accompaniment, wealth, have enabled humble fishing villages upon our coast to rise, within a few years, to the rank of important towns. The history of Ramsgate presents a striking instance of this good fortune. It was anciently a poor fishing-town, consisting of a few meanly-built houses on the coast of the Isle of Thanet, which here fronts the south-east: it had a small wooden pier. After the revolution of 1688, some of the inhabitants engaged in the Russian trade, by which they acquired wealth, and this led to the improvement of the town. When the practice of families from London and elsewhere resorting to the sea-side became general, Ramsgate was one of the earliest frequented spots,

though for some time eclipsed by the superior gaiety of Margate. The improvement of the harbour by the erection of the piers and other works in the middle and latter part of the last century, gave another impulse to the prosperity of the town. Early in the present century, a stone lighthouse was erected on the west pier; a small battery is fixed at the end of the east pier. The latter is one of the longest piers in the kingdom, exceeding 2000 feet; the western pier extends about half that length. They are built of Portland and Purbeck stone, and Cornish granite. The harbour includes an area of forty-eight acres, and furnishes a convenient shelter for vessels which are obliged by heavy gales to run from the Downs. It is provided with basin, and floodgates for scouring it from the drifted sand or mud. At the entrance to the eastern branch of the pier is an obelisk, fifty feet in height, which commemorates the embarkation of George IV. from here, on his visit to Hanover, Sept. 25, 1821; and here the King landed, Nov. 8 following, on his return. He was right royally received; and shortly after,

his Majesty was graciously pleased to direct Ramsgate to be called a Royal port, in consequence of which the customs was removed here from Sandwich, and Ramsgate henceforth became a more flourishing place than the ancient cinque port of which it is a limb.

Another great work at Ramsgate is the Shipway, constructed in 1838-9, for the repair of damaged vessels. It was built according to the patent of Messrs. Morton, of Leith, who furnished the iron-work and machinery. It is 480 feet long, and 60 feet wide; and the apparatus is calculated to draw up vessels of from 400 to 500 tons burthen.

Our draughtsman has shown in the accompanying View as much of the harbour as could be introduced consistently with pictorial effect. The group of fishing craft is characteristically picturesque. In the distance is shown the lofty Lantern Tower of St. George's Church, closely resembling St. Dunstan's in the West, Fleet-street. Below are the well-appointed hotels and lofty houses front-



CRICKET.—DRAWN BY DUNCAN.—(SEE NEXT PAGE.)

ing the harbour, with the older streets in the rear; and to the right is the Mount Albion estate, where the mansion known as Albion House was, if we remember rightly, tenanted by her present Majesty when Princess Victoria.

During a debate in the House of Commons, on the 11th instant, some important details were stated of the noble Harbour at Ramsgate:—

Mr. Mackinnon rose to move for a select committee to inquire into the revenue, condition, and expenditure of Ramsgate and Margate Harbours. The trustees of Ramsgate Harbour derived a revenue of £21,500 from dues paid by vessels on entering and passing the harbour, and £4500 from other sources, making a gross revenue of £26,000. The whole of that sum was expended by the trustees, although a committee of the House of Commons, which sat in 1822, reported that the sum of £7000 was sufficient for defraying the expense of all necessary repairs and the salaries of officers. Far be it from him to impute malversation to the trustees; all he alleged against them was that they spent the money prodigally. The Harbour of Ramsgate was not fitted for the reception of vessels of greater burthen than 350 tons, and it was felt to be a hardship that larger vessels should be compelled to pay dues to a harbour which they could not use. A new house had been built at the end of the harbour, for no apparent purpose except to give a good dinner once a year. The trustees had accumulated a sum exceeding that which they were empowered to accumulate, but had made no reduction of dues. They ought to lessen the expenditure £7000 or £8000 a year, to diminish the surplus, which had reached £66,455, to £56,000, and to reduce the dues. He was not disposed to press the motion, but wished rather that the hon. member for the city of London (Mr. Mastman), one of the trustees, would inform him what was intended to be done in the matter.

Mr. Mastman could assure the hon. member that the trustees of Ramsgate harbour had no wish to shrink from inquiry; and the more inquiry there was the more satisfied were they that they would come out clear of it, being conscious that they had discharged their duties. It was under consideration of the trustees to make a reduction in the surplus; and, with reference to the dues, he might, without giving a positive pledge, which, as an individual trustee, he could hardly give, assure the hon. member that he had every reason to believe that an alteration was contemplated to be made, with a due regard to the interests of the public and of the trust. (Hear, hear.)

Sir F. Baring defended the trustees; and Mr. Mackinnon offered to withdraw the motion, if the hon. member for the City of London would pledge himself to do his best to have the dues for Ramsgate reduced one half.

Mr. Mastman thought it very unreasonable that he, as an individual trustee, should be called on to say he would reduce one item or the other. He had stated that the subject had been long under the consideration of the trustees, that there was an earnest desire on their part to do justice to all parties, and he had no hesitation in saying a reduction was in contemplation, but what it was to be, it would be very indiscreet for him to say. (Hear.)

The House divided on the motion for the appointment of the committee. The numbers were—

For the motion	..	..	..	..	..	78
Against it	..	..	..	..	..	47
Majority	..	..	..	..	..	—21

CRICKET.

Hur was the prettiest fellow
At foot-ball or at cricket;
At hunting chase, or nimble race,
How feisty hur could prick it.

Thus sang mirthful Tom d'Urfe, about a century and a half since—and the above line is believed to be the earliest mention of the game of Cricket, national though it be. It has been, from the first, popular among all ranks: here it was reared and matured, and hence it has an additional hold on our esteem. It is, in every sense, a game of the people generally, from the highest to the lowest: it excites no envy by its exclusiveness, as it equally engages the attention of the Prince and the peasant.

"We have several instances of Royal cricketers. George the Fourth formed a cricket ground adjoining the Pavilion, at Brighton, on which, if we mistake not, he has himself often figured both as batsman and fieldman; and the Royal Clarence Cricket Club, at Hampton, was instituted by his late Majesty William the Fourth. The late Duke of Richmond and the Duke of Hamilton were not only warm admirers of Cricket, but also very excellent practitioners. The highly-esteemed Duke of Bedford patronised it as an exercise particularly calculated to keep up the manly character of the people, and his opinion of it was worthy of his patriotism and his acumen. By associating together the active, the ardent, and the dexterous of every grade, it encourages a friendly feeling between parties at other times widely separated, and that without destroying the respect and deference due to rank and wealth."—*Blaine.*

Kent has ever ranked first among our counties for its cricketers; and from one of its noblest domains has our Artist pictured the game in the accompanying Illustration.

The Cricket season commences late in May, and is, therefore, now in full force.

Cricket has its changes as well as all other things mundane. In 1746, we read of "a challenge given by Lord John Sackville, on the part of the county of Kent, to play all England; and it proved to be a well-contested match, as will appear from the manner in which the players kept the field. The hitting, however, could neither have been of a high character, nor, indeed, safe, as may be gathered from the figure of the bat at that time, which was similar to an old-fashioned dinner-knife—curved at the back, and sweeping in the form of a volute at the front and end. With such a bat the system must have been all for hitting—it would be barely possible to block: and when the practice of bowling length balls was introduced, and which gave the bowler so great an advantage in the game, it became absolutely necessary to change the form of the bat, in order that the striker might be able to keep pace with the improvement. It was, therefore, made straight in the pod; in consequence of which a total revolution, it may be said, a reformation too, ensued in the style of play."

Shortly after the great match in the Artillery Ground, May 22, 1775, a match was played between the Hambledon Club and all England, at Sevenoaks, when "Aylward fetched the extraordinary number of 167 runs from his own bat—one of the greatest feats upon record in the annals of Cricket; for it must be borne in mind that his success did not arise from any loose playing or incompetence on the part of his opponents—they would then have been no merit in the triumph; but he had to stand against the finest bowling of the day—that of Lumpy."

We quote these *memorabilia* of the "noble game" in Kent from Nyrn's "Cricketer's Guide," edited by C. C. Clarke.

IRELAND.

THE LORD MAYOR OF DUBLIN.—Mr. Reynolds, M.P., is experiencing the full force of the hostility of his opponents in the Corporation. On Saturday last, he was served with nine writs of summons for penalties of £50 each for acts done in his capacity of Lord Mayor. These proceedings are taken under the recent Process Act passed by Parliament, which places Members of Parliament on the same footing in relation to law proceedings as ordinary subjects. Appearance under this act must be entered within eight days after service, and declarations and pleas follow, the same as in term.

ADMINISTRATION OF THE POOR-LAW.—The Hon. and Rev. S. G. Osborne, who is at present on a tour in Ireland, on visiting Limerick workhouse, left in the visitors' book a dismal record of the condition of the workhouse of that city. He says:—"The scarcity of clothing forces the inmates to shift most repulsive to the human mind. The crowding of the children produces disease of the eyes, and utterly forbids all moral attention to state; and in one part of the boys' hospital I saw the rain coming through the roof on a convalescent patient's bed."

AMERICAN PACKET-STATION.—The following announcement appears in *Sauders's News Letter*:—"The Government have at last consented to grant a commission of inquiry into the suitableness of one of the Irish ports for an American packet-station."

BAPTISM OF MORMONITES.—On Sunday evening, at dusk, the inhabitants of Pentonville-hill were somewhat astonished at seeing two carriages drive up to the Pentonville Swimming-Baths, containing ladies attired in the most fashionable manner, who entered the bathers' boxes, and began attire themselves for the bath. In the meantime, the Rev. Mr. Cook, of the Pickering-street Mormonite, or Latter-day Saints' place of worship, having addressed the auditory, plunged into the water, his dress being made of Mackintosh's water-proof-cloth, and there awaited the arrival of the ladies about to be baptized. He gave out a hymn, in the singing of which all present joined. After a short interval, the ladies made their appearance in bathing-dresses, and after having plunged about the water for some minutes, they were immersed three times, after which the rev. gentleman blessed them, and the ceremony of baptism according to the rites of the Latter-day Saints' religion was terminated. The singing of a hymn closed the proceedings. It was stated that the ladies were suddenly struck with the ideas of the Mormonites relative to baptism, and at once consented to become followers of them. Their names did not transpire, though, from their equipages, they would appear to belong to the richer classes.

PRINTING FOR THE HOUSE OF COMMONS.—On Monday the report of the select committee on printing for the House was printed. By a resolution of the committee the profits of the printers on work performed by order of the House will be reduced 20 per cent. in the course of the present and succeeding year. The committee, in 1849, made an arrangement by which the public bills should in future be printed by the Queen's printers, and the expense of resetting the type when a bill is passed from one House to the other has been avoided; this chance has worked satisfactorily. With regard to "abstracting accounts," the committee state that they have already made large reductions in the expense of parliamentary printing so far as it comes under their consideration. The average saying, by abstracting papers which would otherwise have been printed, has amounted to £8000 per annum.

BROMPTON CONSUMPTION HOSPITAL.—The beautiful chapel, built by the Rev. Sir H. Foulis, Bart., Prebendary of Lincoln, will be consecrated on Thursday next by the Lord Bishop of London.

DUBLIN ROYAL SOCIETY.—The Triennial Exhibition of Manufactures is announced to commence on the 8th of next month. The Exhibition of 1847 was visited by upwards of 20,000 persons.

LARGE ROSE TREE.—Mr. Buxton, of the Wandsworth-road, florist, has, in his grounds, a rose-tree 10 ft. in height, and 28 ft. in circumference, with the extraordinary number of 2000 roses in bloom.

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—MONDAY.

The debate on Lord Stanley's motion excited the most intense public interest. The crowd of strangers seeking admission to the public gallery was so great, that the half had to go away. The members of the House of Commons could not find standing room, and the galleries devoted to ladies were filled to crushing. The thronged state of the House gave rise to the following incident of a remarkable character:—

A STRANGER IN THE PEERESSES' GALLERY.

Lord BROUGHAM: I am sorry to address your Lordships on such a subject; but I have given notice to the party (the Prussian Ambassador, Chevalier Bussen, who sat in the peeresses' gallery), and he refuses to comply with the orders of the House. No gentleman has a right to be in the peeresses' gallery—nobody has a right to be there but peeresses and the daughters of peers. (Hear.)

Lord CAMPBELL (who acted as Speaker to the House): Peeresses and the unmarried daughters of peers.

Lord BROUGHAM: If he does not come down, I shall move your Lordships to enforce the order of the House. It is the more intolerable, as the gentleman has a place assigned him in this House; and he ought to take his place, for he is now excluding two peeresses. ("Hear, hear," laughter, and marks of surprise.)

The gentleman referred to still continuing in the peeresses' gallery,

Lord BROUGHAM said—I now move that the standing order be enforced. Do not suppose that I do this in any spirit of courtesy. (Hear, hear.) I gave ample notice to the gentleman, that, if he did not come out of that place, where he has no right to be, I should address your Lordships on the subject.

The usher of the Black Rod and a messenger then entered the gallery, and the Chevalier Bussen left it, accompanied by several ladies. [During the whole of the observations of the noble and learned Lord, mingled astonishment and merriment were exhibited in the House and in the gallery appropriated to peeresses.]

GREECE.

Lord STANLEY submitted, according to notice, the following resolution:—"That, while this House fully recognises the right and duty of the Government to secure her Majesty's subjects residing in foreign states the full protection of the laws of those states, it regrets to find, by the correspondence which has recently been laid upon the table by her Majesty's command, that various claims against the Greek Government, doubtful in point of justice, or exaggerated in amount, have been enforced by coercive measures directed against the commerce and people of Greece, and calculated to endanger the continuance of our friendly relations with other powers." The noble Lord began the speech with which he prefaced his motion by saying that he did not know whether or not, at the moment when he was addressing their Lordships, the differences that had unhappily arisen between France and Great Britain had been brought to an amicable conclusion; but he did not believe that the noble President of the Council would again press for a postponement of the discussion on this most important question; and, moreover, should such a request be preferred, he was not prepared to accede to any further postponement. Indeed, he doubted if the delay which had already taken place had not had the effect of retarding the final settlement of these differences. But this portion of the question was merely supplementary to that one which he wished to place before their Lordships. It was far from his wish to trouble them with all the matter contained in the papers laid before Parliament, but he could assure them he had risen from the perusal of these papers with feelings of regret and shame at the part which his country had been made to play in these Greek transactions—at the prodigality of folly, the lavish expenditure of misdirected ingenuity displayed by our Minister in the conduct of them. The object of the motion he submitted to the House was, not to call attention primarily to the misunderstanding between France and England, and ask for a decision as to which party was in fault, or to declare that the peace of Europe was likely to be disturbed, but to obtain the affirmation that the course taken by her Majesty's Government in respect to the claims on Greece had been pursued by a violence, by an unnecessary interference, or an absence of communication with other powers, calculated to endanger our friendly relations. We might, and probably would, escape the danger; but the question was, had or had not the Government rashly and unnecessarily created that danger? He asked their Lordships to declare that the claims urged against the feeble Government of Greece were doubtful in justice or exaggerated in amount, and that they had been pressed forward in a manner that would have aroused the indignant refusal of a powerful state, and that in some degree excused the prevarications of the weak state of Greece. The noble Lord proceeded to describe and ridicule the various claims made upon Greece, and to detail the various causes of quarrel between the English and the Greek Governments. In reference to the case of Sumach, the blacksmith, who was alleged to have been tortured by the Athenian police, Lord Stanley dwelt upon our having demanded reparation and punishment first, and then inquiry, and upon our having subsequently let the affair entirely drop. The case of the *Spitfire*, and the capture of the officers, who were released instantly upon their being discovered to be English, his Lordship ridiculed as utterly contemptible as a ground of quarrel. He denounced our conduct in regard to the plundered Ionian boats, and demanded, warmly, what would be the treatment a foreign representative would receive here who should act as our representative had done towards the Government of Greece. The affair of Patras, where the British flag was alleged to have been pulled down, and thumb-screws placed upon the limbs of British subjects, he explained to be an ordinary case of a street-row and handcuffed rioters; and he excited great laughter by stating that the peace of Europe had been endangered because the police would not allow certain people to sleep in the gutters, where they had taken refuge from the heat and fleas of their own houses. He went into Mr. Finlay's case—a canny Scot, who, with national perseverance, had been haggling for thirteen years about the price of two-thirds of an acre of land, for which he had given the magnificent sum of £10 or £20. But a graver question arose upon this matter, for he accused Lord Palmerston of having known in February that this claim had by mutual consent been referred to arbitration, and had been settled at 30,000 drachmas, and of having suppressed the documents containing such information until May, when it was brought forward among "additional papers"—a course he described as a tampering with the Parliament and as a breach of faith to the nation. He then came to the case of Pacifico, and having detailed some occurrences which took place in 1817, and which stamped Pacifico as a proved forger, the noble Lord indignantly commented upon the fact that the prosecution of a claim with no better voucher than the honour of this Jew forger should threaten to disturb the peace of Europe. His Lordship then rapidly traced the history of the negotiations between England and Greece, of our hostile interference, of the kindly mediation proffered by France, of what he characterized as our ungracious reception of that mediation, of Lord Palmerston's negligence as to apprising Mr. Wyse of what was done here, and of the final and violent issue, which, he contended, still endangered the tranquillity of Christendom. Addressing himself to the task of proving that the mode adopted of enforcing the claims on Greece was calculated to endanger our relations with friendly powers, he referred to the remonstrances of Russia, expressing a fear that some dissatisfaction still remained in the Russian mind on account of these Greek transactions, and he dwelt on the breach of the cordial amity that had so long subsisted between England and France, expressing a hope that satisfactory assurances, both as to the past and future, had been given and received; and declaring that nothing was farther from his intention than to say a word that would impede the restoration of that cordial amity. In conclusion, Lord STANLEY asked their Lordships, if they agreed with him in his view of the facts, to concur in expressing their regret at such a course of proceeding, and in declaring that the Government, through its Foreign Minister, had preferred extravagant demands, had oppressed the weak, and had endangered our friendship with other powers. He asked them also to declare that the Foreign Office was not England, and that they repudiated and condemned the conduct that the Foreign Minister had pursued throughout these transactions.

The Marquis of LANSDOWNE said it could not fail to be a matter of consolation to Lord Palmerston that in that assembly of which he was a chief ornament, in that assembly in which the mercantile and commercial feeling of the world were most fully represented, in that assembly whose standard and watchword was "preservation of peace," there had not been, up to that moment, the slightest intimation of an intention to call for any such condemnation as that proposed in their Lordships' House. But the noble Lord (Stanley) was master of his ground and master of his weapon, and he had used all the advantages which his two-fold mastership gave him. He had propounded a resolution, and he had asked their Lordships, as impartial judges, to agree in affirming it. But the noble Lord was himself obliged to explain away the meaning of the first half of his own resolution. A more objectionable proposition, one more at variance with the past policy of this country, or more against the policy of all nations, and calculated to cut away the ground from under all future Governments, was never propounded. If the noble Lord's resolution were to be taken as an index to the law of nations, it would imply that every British subject was at the mercy of every despotic Government within the power of which he might happen to be placed. But it was the practice of all countries, especially commercial nations, to protect their subjects in all countries wherein they might be residing, and to procure for them redress in case they had suffered loss or injury. Great Britain, France, the United States of America, had repeatedly done so. Within the last thirty years—not to search back further—he found eighteen instances in which Great Britain, fourteen instances in which France, sixteen instances in which the United States of America, had, immediately upon the wrong being done, demanded redress, threatened force, and, when redress had not been immediately accorded, applied force to obtain it. The noble Marquis expressed his surprise that the noble Lord had imitated the conduct of certain newspapers, and cast reflections on the character of M. Pacifico. He ought to have known that the character of the claimants had nothing to do with the question, and that history proved that some of the grandest and purest principles had had their origin in the most contemptible subjects. The noble Marquis proceeded to establish that the claims made upon Greece were not of a doubtful nature, nor of an exaggerated character, as enforced; for the noble Lord had argued as if the Government had enforced the claims as they were originally made by the claimants; which he should know was not the case. There had been no disposition on the part of either Russia or France to dispute the validity of the claims; all Russia had complained of was, that the claims had been, as Russia thought, too suddenly enforced, and without notice to other parties. But, as

other states, in similar cases, had not given notice, England was not in so reduced a condition as to invite the consent of foreign nations to her obtaining redress. He (Lord Lansdowne) had the satisfaction to assure their Lordships that our amicable relations with Russia had not been disturbed by these transactions. On the contrary, he affirmed that the amity between Great Britain and Russia was never greater than at this moment. With respect to some of the most important questions that agitate Europe, and that especially affect the north of Europe, there was a community of feeling, of sentiment, and of action, as perfect as at any period of our history. With respect to France, we trusted that nothing would occur to prevent the momentary cloud that had arisen from passing over. The communications that had been going on during the last three weeks had not been brought to a perfect conclusion; but we hoped many days—perhaps he should say hours—would not elapse ere this unfortunate misunderstanding should be satisfactorily concluded. He knew of nothing, he foresaw nothing from the discussion that night, that could interfere with or throw obstacles in the way of the perfect resumption of our cordial understanding with France. The noble President of the Council closed his speech by calling on their Lordships to reject a resolution which was an innovation of the law of nations, and which would, if adopted, go as far as to limit the redress future Governments of this country could afford British subjects abroad, as any resolution of their Lordships' House, unsupported by the resolution of any other assembly, could possibly go.

The Earl of ABERDEEN entered into a general condemnation of the conduct of the Foreign Secretary, whom he accused of employing the British fleet everywhere in countenancing insurrections and making aggressions, and whom he particularly accused of an unrelenting hatred to Austria. He insisted that, in the case of the Greek claims, coercive measures should not have been adopted until all others had failed, and that the other Powers should have been consulted, and their acquiescence obtained.

The Earl of CARDIGAN supported the motion.

Lord WARD asked the question before their Lordships involved the fair fame and the honour of England, and he grieved to find that England had been made the *champ de bataille* of foreign politics. He did not think their Lordships' House was the ground on which to make an attack on the Foreign Secretary; it should have been made in the House of Commons, where he would have been present to defend himself, and where the honour and fair fame of England would be properly maintained. The noble Lord pointed out the way in which the truth of these transactions had been perverted, and how the whole question had been prejudged. He assured their Lordships, from his own knowledge, that the Greeks themselves, as soon as they learned the conduct of their Government, were quite ashamed of it.

Lord BEAUMONT could hardly persuade himself, while listening to Lord Aberdeen's speech, that he was not listening to the advocate of some foreign enemy, wishing to counteract and curtail the operations of the British Government, and to reduce this country to a second-rate power. He opposed the motion as un-English, as of a nature hostile to the honour and power of this country, and as having its origin in foreign influence and foreign intrigue.

Viscount CANNING admitted that the conduct of the Greek Government was most reprehensible, but it did not follow from that that the conduct of her Majesty's Government had been right. He considered that our proceedings throughout these transactions were unnecessarily violent, and that they formed a dangerous precedent; he would therefore support the motion.

Lord EDDISBURY quoted a number of despatches written by Lord Aberdeen when he was in office, to show that that noble Earl then entertained a different opinion about consulting other powers in cases where it was necessary to enforce claims on any state. The noble Under-Secretary contended that the war between this country and France was never greater than under the "pacific administration" of Lord Aberdeen.

The Earl of HARDWICKE supported the motion.

Lord BROUGHAM declared that no nation was entitled to appeal to arms, or make reprisals for the wrongs or claims of individuals, unless the Government was a party to such wrongs; and therefore he should reluctantly, but conscientiously, vote for the motion, giving, however, every credit to Lord Palmerston for his great talents and industry, and his sincere desire to preserve the peace of the world. Their Lordships divided. For Lord Stanley's motion:—

Contents—Present	113	169

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The Earl of CARLISLE opposed the clause, and read a communication he had received from the commissioners, to show that the estates which had been sold at one and a half and at seven and a half years' purchase were peculiarly circumstanced, and had produced their full value.

Lord STANLEY said the question was, should a limit be placed on the discretion of the commissioners. He considered that the principle of the clause was that no estate should be sold without the consent of the proprietor. He supported the clause.

The Earl of WICKLOW, the Earl FITZWILLIAM, and the Earl of STRABROKE opposed the clause.

The Earl of DESART and the Earl of GLENGALL supported it.

Their Lordships then divided—

For the clause—Contents ..	..	..	..	32
Non-contents ..	..	..	..	30
Majority against the Government..	..	..	..	—2

The clause was added to the bill.

The Marquis of WESTMEATH moved the addition of a clause to protect the proprietors of estates from arrest upon their property being placed under the commission.

The Earl of CARLISLE objected to it, but would not divide. He would leave the bill as it had been amended to the undivided responsibility of the noble Marquis of WESTMEATH.

The clause was added to the bill, which then passed.

The Distress for Rent (Ireland) Bill was read a third time and passed, on the motion of the Earl of LUCAN.

The Small Tenements Recovery Bill and the Landlord and Tenant (Ireland) Bill were read a second time.

ACCOMMODATION FOR FOREIGN MINISTERS.

The Marquis of LANSDOWNE: With regard to the accommodation to be given to foreign Ministers and Ambassadors, I do not wish to advert to the circumstances which have drawn our attention to it; they are sufficiently painful, but I believe it arose out of an entire misapprehension. A foreign Minister, of the highest character, and for whom, as an individual, I have the highest respect, was obliged to leave the situation which he was entitled to occupy under his view of the circumstances, but which he certainly had no right to under our regulations. It now appears that the conclusion we must come to is this—that we have no place where a foreign Minister can sit. There is a place where they can stand. I shall, therefore, propose, on Friday, the appointment of a committee for the purpose of effecting arrangements, and appropriating a place which shall be devoted to the use of foreign Ministers and Ambassadors. I believe, my Lords, in all assemblies of the globe, accommodation of this kind is afforded.—Adjourned to Friday.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—TUESDAY.

After a series of interrogations on the subject of sewers and cesspools in Westminster and under the New Houses of Parliament,

GREECE.

Mr. B. OSBORNE asked Sir J. Walsh when he would call the attention of that House to the affairs of Greece, as the papers which he had asked for had been granted, and were all on the table. (This question was received by the House with tremendous cheers.)

Sir J. WALSH, who evidently laboured under great embarrassment, replied that he had not moved for any papers, though he had on one or two occasions, on the spur of the moment, put a question to the Government relative to the affairs of Greece; but he did not know that by so doing he was placing himself in such a prominent position as would oblige him to undertake the serious task of calling the attention of the House of Commons to the Greek question. (Ironical cheers followed this reply.)

Mr. B. OSBORNE closed the interrogation by remarking, "Then I understand that the hon. baronet does not propose to make any motion founded on the papers laid before Parliament."

Sir J. WALSH attempted to make an observation, but he was obliged to give way before the storm of laughter, ironical cheers, and cries of "Order" that arose.

CULTIVATION OF COTTON IN INDIA.

Mr. BRIGHT moved for an address to the Crown, praying her Majesty to appoint a commission to proceed to India to inquire into the obstacles which prevent an increased growth of cotton in that country, and to report upon any circumstances which may injuriously affect the economical and industrial condition of the native population being cultivators of the soil within the presidencies of Bombay and Madras. The honourable member said, that his constituents were agreed upon the propriety of his motion, and that Manchester was convinced that the prosperity of its trade was intimately connected with this question. The cotton trade employed nearly two millions of the population, and had a greater capital engaged in it than any other trade in the United Kingdom; therefore, it was of the utmost national importance to have the raw material for this extensive manufacture obtainable, if possible, from our own colonies. He contended that the East Indies was peculiarly well qualified for the growth of cotton, and that a judicious cultivation of it in that empire would confer immense advantages on India and on Great Britain.

The motion was seconded by Mr. M. GIBSON.

Sir J. HOBHOUSE maintained that the East India Company had done all that lay in their power to encourage the cultivation of cotton in India, and he pointed to the increased importation of the article into this country as a proof of his assertion. But while he admitted that every due encouragement should be given to the production, his belief was that in neither quality nor quantity could India ever be made to supersede the countries from which we obtained our chief supplies of cotton. The right hon. gentleman objected to the proposed commission, on the grounds that all the information that the most intelligent commission could obtain was already available, and that it could do nothing that the East India Company had not already done, and was willing to do. If the men of Manchester wished really to encourage the growth of cotton in India, they had only to secure a certain remunerating price for a certain quality of cotton, and then it would be found that the issuing of the commission would be unnecessary. In his opinion a Royal commission would be tantamount to superseding the East India Company; in fact, each Governor-General was in himself a Royal commission, and it could not be said that they had neglected their duty of inquiry. If he thought a commission would forward the object the hon. member had in view, he would consent to it; but, as he did not think it would forward it, he recommended the House not to agree to it, and he advised the hon. member not to press his motion.

The motion was supported by Sir E. Colbroke, Mr. G. Thompson, and Mr. W. Patten, and opposed by Mr. NEWDEGATE, Sir J. W. Hogg, Mr. Mangles, and Col. Sibthorpe.

Mr. BRIGHT replied. As this was the first time the question was brought before the House, he would be satisfied with the discussion, and would, with the permission of the House, withdraw his motion.

Several members objected to the withdrawal, and the motion was negatived without a division.

SUNDAY LABOUR IN THE POST-OFFICE.

Mr. FORSTER moved for leave to bring in a bill to repeal so much of the Acts 7th Will. 4, and 1st Vic. c. 36, and other acts, as prohibited the transmission of letters on the Sunday otherwise than through the Post-office.

Colonel THOMPSON seconded the motion.

The CHANCELLOR OF THE EXCHEQUER could not agree to the motion, though he considered that the vote come to the other night was a most unfortunate one—that it would lead to a great infraction of the law, to the desecration of the Sabbath, and to a greater amount of fraudulent Sunday labour than heretofore existed; but the House of Commons having passed the resolution, the Government felt bound to carry it out.

Mr. AGLIONBY hoped that some opportunity would be given to the House to reconsider a resolution that had been carried by surprise, and that was not in accordance with the opinions of the country.

Mr. HEALD opposed, and Mr. G. THOMPSON supported the motion.

Lord J. RUSSELL said it was obvious that the result of the motion would be the establishment of a private Post-office, and therefore he would not assent to it. But he could not help saying, that though he thought it his duty to advise the Crown to conform to the address of the House, he did not share in the opinion that it was advisable to come to such a resolution.

After a few words from Mr. NEWDEGATE, the motion was negatived without a division.

On the motion of the CHANCELLOR OF THE EXCHEQUER, a committee to inquire into the accommodation to be afforded in the new House of Commons was appointed.

The report, as amended, of the County Courts Extension Bill was agreed to; as also was the report, as amended, of the Landlord and Tenant Bill.

THE EXHIBITION OF 1851.

Colonel SIBTHORPE moved for a return of the number of trees already marked and proposed to be cut down in Hyde Park, for the purpose of making room for the buildings and grounds for approach, that are to be appropriated to the use of the proposed Exhibition of the Industry of all Nations, in the year 1851; with a statement when, and by whose authority, the demolition of such trees is to be carried into effect. He had seen a group of ten trees which were marked for being cut down; they were most valuable, the youngest amongst them was not less than forty years old. In the time of Charles II. these parks became public property, and it was a robbery of the subject for the benefit of the foreigner to destroy British property in order to enable them to show their goods. He believed that the exhibition of 1851 was the greatest and grossest fraud that had ever been practised on the public.

Lord SEYMOUR said that the commissioners had informed him that they would require a number of trees to be cut down; he therefore desired them to have the trees which they wished to have removed marked. But he had not received any official notice that these trees were those which were to be cut down.

Mr. F. MACKENZIE trusted that notice would be given of any trees which were to be cut down.

Lord SEYMOUR: No; certainly not. I will be responsible for all trees that are cut down.

Lord J. MANNERS: What is the use of the responsibility when the trees are cut down?

The motion was withdrawn.—Adjourned at a quarter before two o'clock.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—WEDNESDAY.

The House sat from noon, to six o'clock.

SCHOOLS IN SCOTLAND.

Lord MELGUND moved the second reading of the School Establishments (Scotland) Bill. He impressed on the House the necessity of passing such a measure, the object of which was to extend the advantages of education in Scot-

land, and to separate from the educational institutions those sectional distinctions which interfered with their usefulness.

Sir G. CLEEK contended that the most excellent results had flowed from the parochial schools, by which 600,000 children had received instruction, and which formed a portion of a general system of education, whose influence had rendered Scotland pre-eminent for religion and morality. The right hon. baronet moved, as an amendment, that the bill be read a second time that day six months.

Mr. F. MAULE was prepared to give his cordial support to the principle of the bill, because he believed that it was politic to legislate on the subject, and that it would be impolitic for the House to refuse to entertain the question. If the House would not make some reforms in time, reforms of a more sweeping character would inevitably be forced forward. He was not prepared to press the details of the bill, but, the principle being affirmed, some inquiry might follow.

The House divided—

For the second reading 94
Against it 100

Majority against the bill 6

The bill was consequently thrown out.

FRIENDLY SOCIETIES.

Mr. SOTHERON moved the second reading of the Friendly Societies Bill. The hon. member said that the number of societies in the United Kingdom was 33,000, with 3,058,000 members; that the annual revenue of these societies was £4,980,000, and their accumulated capital £11,360,000. The objects of the bill were twofold—to consolidate the existing laws that regulate enrolled friendly societies, and to protect unenrolled societies.

Mr. COCKBURN seconded the motion, and the bill was read a second time.—Adjourned.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—THURSDAY.

GREECE.—MINISTERIAL STATEMENT.

Mr. ROEBUCK, whose rising attracted general attention, and led to great silence among the hon. members, put the question of which he had given notice on the previous day. I wish to ask (he said) the First Lord of the Treasury, whether the Government will adopt any especial course of conduct in consequence of a resolution passed in another place on Monday last? (Hear, hear.)

Lord JOHN RUSSELL then rose and said: Sir, the House will allow me, in consequence of the question which the hon. and learned gentleman has put to me, to make a statement in reply to that question. I find, upon consulting the minutes of the House of Lords, that what took place in that House is as follows:

—[The noble Lord then read Lord Stanley's motion as agreed to in the House of Lords on Monday, for which see Lord's report.]—Now, Sir, that resolution which I have just read, states in substance a general proposition with respect to the rights and duties of the Government. It avers that the rights and duties of the Government are to secure to her Majesty's subjects residing in foreign states the full protection of the laws of those states. I cannot consent so to limit the rights and duties of the Government of this country. I think, taking those words as being the definition of the rights and duties of the Government of this country, it would imply that any state, however despotic, may make any law, however unjust and oppressive, and that it may be executed by the most corrupt instruments, and that the Government of this country may have no right or authority to make any remonstrance or interference with respect to that law. That is not the way which the laws of nations are put into practice by many great nations of Europe.

Mr. DISRAELI rose to order. He thought that the noble Lord should merely answer the simple question put to him; instead of which, he was entering into a general statement, which could only lead to an unpremeditated discussion, such as would be inconsistent with the important nature of the subject. If they were to have a discussion, let it be a deliberate one, and let a day be appointed for the purpose.

Lord JOHN RUSSELL continued: Sir, the question which has been put to me certainly may be thought a simple one, but it is nevertheless general in its nature. (Hear.) Now, I desire to make a statement with respect to the course we mean to pursue, but unless I am allowed to explain our conduct, I must remain altogether silent. (Cheers.) It is for the House to decide whether I shall proceed or not. (Cries of "Go on, go on.") Sir, I have stated the grounds why I think it is impossible for Government to carry into effect, according to their own sense of duty, the first part of the resolution which has been carried by the House of Lords, and which we know has been placed on the minutes of the House of Lords. (Hear, hear.) The latter part of the resolution conveys a vote of censure upon the Government for the conduct they recently pursued with respect to the affairs of Greece. (Hear, hear.) I am certainly not going to argue that question in detail; but I must say this, that we are not going in any respect to alter the course of conduct which we have thought it right to pursue in respect to foreign powers in consequence of that resolution. (Cheers.) And I will say that there is another question that might fairly be in the contemplation of honourable members, and that is whether the Government, thus dissenting from the general rule with respect to the law of nations laid down by the House of Lords, and refusing to conduct itself according to the resolution that has been carried, it is not their duty to resign the Government into the hands of those who will act upon that resolution. (Hear.) A question of this kind naturally induces me to refer to different occasions, when similar resolutions, in spirit at least, have been passed. 140 years ago the House of Lords came to a resolution that it would not be consistent with the interest and honour of this country to make any peace with France, under a treaty which would restore possession of the Indies and Spain to any branch of the House of Bourbon. (Hear, hear.) The Executive Government, in spite of the address in the House of Lords, which was carried, on a division, proposed to make a treaty with France, and that treaty left Spain and the Indies in the possession of a branch of the House of Bourbon. (Cheers.) Not many years ago, in the month of June, 1833, no less a person than the Duke of Wellington moved an address to the Crown on the subject of the foreign policy of this country so far as it regarded Portugal. (Hear, hear.) Earl Grey, in replying to the motion that was then made, is reported to have declared that he should consider that address as a vote of censure, and as a stigma upon Government, but, nevertheless, that resolution, upon a division, was carried. (Hear, hear.) Earl Grey, however, continued in the execution of the policy that he had previously adopted, and my noble friend near me declared in this House, that he should not swerve from the policy which had been thus adopted. (Cheers.) I believe the conduct of the Executive Government in these two cases was according to the Constitution of this country. (Cheers.) And I believe that a change in the Government, resulting from the resolution of the House of Lords with respect to the conduct of the Executive Government of this country would be contrary to the Constitution of this country (cheers); and while it might make great confusion in the State, it would lead to none which would not be dangerous to the House of Lords itself. (Cheers.) I believe that placing upon the House of Lords the weight and responsibility of controlling the Executive Government of this country would soon place the House of Lords in a position which it had never hitherto occupied, and which it could not safely hold. (Loud cheers.) If these are my opinions, and they certainly are, I cannot consent to surrender the reins of power in consequence of the resolution which has been arrived at by the House of Lords; but, at the same time, I will not deny that the resolution, carried as it has been, is a matter of great importance. (Hear, hear.) I will not deny that it will deeply affect the conduct of foreign powers; but, Sir, the remedy, I should have thought, were it not for certain circumstances, was easy and obvious. (Hear.) The noble Lord then went on to say, that the House of Commons where all the administration of the Crown was controlled and revised, and where the noble Lord at the head of the Foreign Department had a seat, was the proper place to bring a motion of censure on their foreign policy, and he could only account for hon. gentlemen opposite not having taken that course, by supposing that they did not agree in the propriety or principle of Lord Stanley's motion. At all events (continued the noble Lord), I can only say, the Government will continue in the course that we have hitherto followed with respect to our foreign policy. The hon. and learned gentleman (Mr. ROEBUCK), if he wishes to make any motion on this subject, shall have the earliest possible day which can be given for that purpose; but so long as we continue in the government of this country I can answer for my noble friend that he will not act as the Minister of Austria or of France—(cheers)—or any other country, but as the Minister of England. (Renewed cheers.) The honour of England and the interests of England—such are the matters within our keeping; and it is to those interests and that honour that our efforts will in future be, as they have hitherto been, directed. (The noble Lord resumed his seat amidst loud cheers.)

After a few words from Mr. DISRAELI, Mr. ROEBUCK gave notice that he should move the following resolution on the subject:—"That the principles which have hitherto regulated the foreign policy of her Majesty's Government are such as were required to preserve untarnished the honour and dignity of this country, and at all times best calculated to maintain peace between this country and the various nations of the world."

The motion was fixed for Monday.

DELIVERY OF LETTERS AND NEWSPAPERS ON SUNDAY.

Mr. LOCKE asked whether, in regard to the recent decision respecting the non-delivery of letters on Sundays, there would be any objection, within certain prescribed hours, to allow parties to obtain their letters, on personal application being made for them.

The CHANCELLOR OF THE EXCHEQUER was understood to say that he could not answer the question.

Mr. W. J. FOX said, that he had just learned that the newspapers of the metropolis had been informed only this afternoon that the usual facilities would not be afforded them next Sunday for the delivery of their parcels, and he wished to know whether it would not be possible to afford them a little longer time to make their preparations for this change?

The CHANCELLOR OF THE EXCHEQUER said, that he could not hold out any hopes of any such delay. He had not the slightest doubt, and he had stated it at the time, that the recent decision of the House would lead to great inconvenience, and he was glad to see that hon. members were beginning to find it out, and he hoped in due time that they would arrive at such a state of mind as to lead them to a reconsideration of their late decision. (Cheers and laughter.)

Mr. LOCKE gave notice that he should, on an early day, call the attention of the House to the effects of its late decision with respect to the non-delivery of letters on Sundays, with a view to the reversal of it.

The Mercantile Marine Bill and the Court of Exchequer (Ireland) Bill were read a second time.

The Charitable Trusts Bill passed through committee.

The Factories Bill was read a third time, and passed.—Adjourned.

ANNIVERSARY MEETING OF THE ARCHAEOLOGICAL INSTITUTE OF GREAT BRIT



LAUNCH OF THE "PELICAN," STEAM-SHIP, AT CORK.

this new field, that, in the following year, they found it necessary to establish a Liverpool shipping and commission agency, and, at the recommendation of Lawrence, his brother Omerod resigned the entire management of the manufactory to the eldest brother, and established at Liverpool the firm of Omerod, Heyworth, and Co. From Rio, the firm soon extended itself establishing branches at Bahia, Pernambuco, Buenos Ayres, Lima, Valparaiso, and Monte Video. The plan adopted by the Heyworths being to raise to the position of junior partners such of their young men as showed distinguished business ability, and to give them the management of branches, the several branches worked well together.

parts of the world, and himself incurring no small amount of labour in its advocacy. In 1845, he refused a seat for Stafford, because it was to be gained only by keeping open house for the electors, and encouraging corruption and drunkenness.

Being a director of the North Midland Railway led to his being invited to contest Derby, on the unseating, on petition after the general election, in 1847, of the Hon. E. Strutt and the Hon. E. F. Gower; and in August, 1848, he was returned for that borough, with Mr. M. Bass, the numbers polled being—

Bass	956	Freshfield	778
Heyworth	912	Lord	760

Mr. Heyworth has spoken but seldom in the House. His chief speech was in support of one of Mr. Cobden's motions for financial reform, when he urged the importance of direct over indirect taxation, and was heard with the full attention of the House. He is in favour of Universal Suffrage and Vote by Ballot, and opposed to Church-rates, and all attempts of the State to endow the Roman Catholic Clergy. He is exempt from serving upon committees; but has, however, expressed his willingness to do so, and is in other respects a diligent member, having in the last year been present at 124 of the 219 divisions of the session. Mr. Heyworth is a magistrate for the county of Lancaster.

Our portrait is from a photograph by Kilburn.

LAUNCH OF THE "PELICAN" IRON SCREW STEAM-SHIP.

THE launch of this beautiful specimen of ship-building took place on Tuesday, the 11th, at five o'clock, at Cork, and affords an instance, in addition to the many signs perceptible every day to a close observer, of the ardent disposition in Ireland to set herself right.

To all those taking an interest in naval affairs, the steady and rapid onward course of this vessel has been a theme of admiration; her after fortune, let us hope, will prove, that when Erin's children have those with head, heart, and capital to guide them, they are able to earn a portion of renown such as has been so well won by the British empire.

The *Pelican* is stated to have been laid down on lines closely assimilating to those of the *Ajax*, a powerful and well-tried steam-ship between Cork and London, and both belonging to the Cork Steam-Ship Company.

The measurement of the *Pelican* slot is 220 feet; breadth of beam, 28 feet; and depth, 17 feet; to which when her spar deck of 7 feet is added, her entire depth will be 24 feet. Her amount of tonnage will approach 850 tons, and her steam-power about 200 horses; which, added to the beauty and symmetry of her form, will, it is confidently expected, render her a match for the finest screw-ship now sailing.

Too much praise cannot be bestowed on the directory, with their excellent chairman, Mr. Pike, who thus, at a period when all looked gloom, commenced such an undertaking, and thus at once found employment for an establishment of 286 persons.

Notwithstanding the vast crowds who assembled, on pier, quay, and water, owing to the judicious arrangements of the directors, not a single accident occurred. All present admitted that anything of its kind so splendid as the launch of the *Pelican* they never witnessed.

The vessel is built in compartments, and was christened in due form by Miss Pike.

PLATE PRESENTED TO GENERAL WEMYSS.

THIS handsome piece of plate has just been presented by the town of Manchester to Major-General Wemyss, C.B., and must be a very gratifying testimonial to the gallant soldier.

It is a massive Candelabrum, thirty-two inches in height; the design consisting of an oak-tree upon a rough base of rock; the branches supporting the lights, and a central vase, with a cut-glass dish. Around the trunk of the tree are models of private soldiers of the three regiments in which General Wemyss has served—the 50th, 71st, and 92nd. On one of the faces of the base is engraved the following inscription:

Presented to Major-General Thomas James Wemyss, C.B., by the inhabitants of the City of Manchester, in testimony of their esteem and regard, and of the high sense which they entertain of the efficient manner in which, during a period of twelve years, he has discharged the important duties of Assistant Adjutant-General of the Northern District.

Upon the other faces of the Testimonial are engraved the arms of General Wemyss, and those of the town of Manchester.

The cost of the Testimonial is 250 guineas. It has been got up at the manufactory in Duke-street, Lincoln's-inn-fields, now carried on by Smith, Nicholson, and Co. (successors to the late Benjamin Smith), and it is most creditable to the taste and skill of that establishment.

LATEST NEWS OF MR. LAYARD.—Letters have been received from our enterprising countryman so late as the 10th of April, and dated from Arban, on the river Khabour. Our readers will remember that the last accounts from

this quarter in the *Literary Gazette* mentioned Mr. Layard's purpose of penetrating into the Desert, which he has now done, and explored for three weeks, meeting with numerous traces of ancient population, though not so productive of antiquities as was hoped for. His present site, however, is richer in archaeological remains, and is important, as these are undoubtedly Assyrian, and thus establish the fact of the extent of that empire. Two winged bulls and other fragments have been discovered among the ruins. The country around is described as beautiful. The meadows rich in herbage, and the banks of the Khabour literally gemmed with flowers. Mr. Layard was desirous to examine this river to its mouth; but the Arabs in that direction were hostile to those whom he ranked among his friends, and amid whose dromedaries, flocks, and tents he was located. The Sheik and his ladies and all the tribe were kind and hospitable; and we trust arrangements may be made with the impenal parties wherever they interpose between Mr. Layard and his interesting discoveries. In his letter, that gentleman says that he thinks Major Rawlinson wrong in some of his topography, and that the chronological deductions cannot as yet be considered settled.—*Literary Gazette*.



PLATE PRESENTED TO GENERAL WEMYSS.



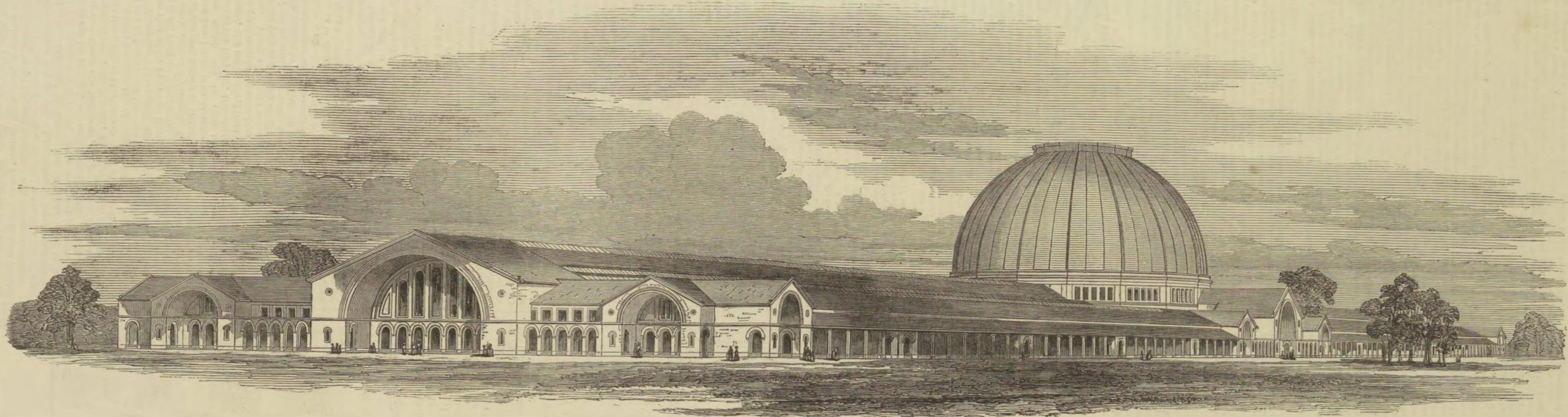
LAWRENCE HEYWORTH, ESQ., M.P. FOR DERBY.

With the exception of a short visit to England, Lawrence Heyworth remained or seven years in South America. In 1815, Sir James Chamberlain came out as Consul-General, with a patent from George IV., allowing him to levy a tax of $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. upon all English goods arriving at Rio, and which would have given him some six or seven thousand a year. This imposition Mr. Heyworth at once resisted, urging its injustice towards British merchants, and the impossibility of their being legally compelled to pay it. The resistance brought him some persecution from the Consul; but he was successful in preventing the impost, and the whole matter is remembered in Rio with scarce less regard than is had here to Hampden's resistance of the ship-money.

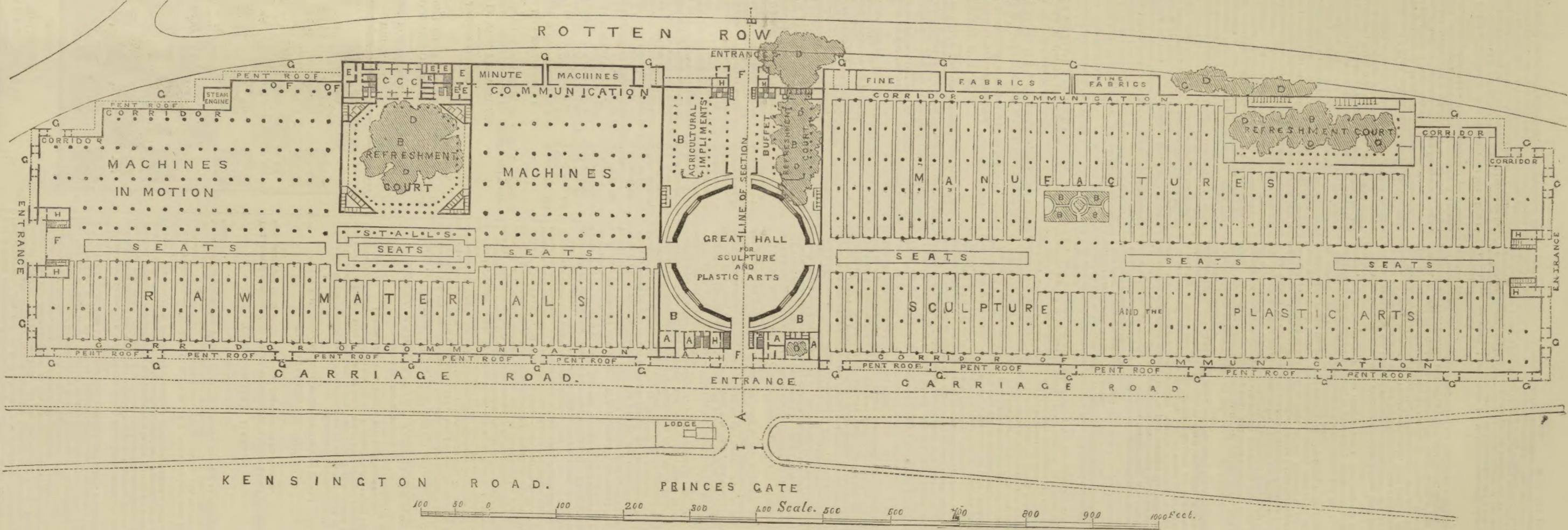
In 1816, Mr. Heyworth returned to England. Our restrictive tariff upon sugar, coffee, and other produce of South America made it necessary for his firm to have an establishment at Hamburg, and he accordingly formed, in 1817, an agency under the name of Jackson, Heyworth, and Co.

In 1817, Mr. Heyworth visited their commercial agents at Trieste and Leghorn, extending their transactions with those ports, and saving at Trieste a valuable cargo from a failing house. In 1819 he again visited Hamburg, sold a large stock of coffee which the partner was holding over, and realized by that single transaction a profit of not less than £20,000. On his return, in the same year, Mr. Heyworth purchased the estate of Yew Tree, near Liverpool; and, in 1820, married Elizabeth, daughter of Mr. Aked. From this time he took no very active part in commercial affairs. He was one of the first to perceive the practicability and importance of railways, and was one of the earliest of their promoters, inducing his brother to join him in withdrawing his capital from commerce, and investing it in the iron ways. This he did, not only on the ground of profit, but of national advantage.

In 1835 the firm disposed of their several establishments, at home and abroad, to junior partners, who still continue to prosper in the several branches of business founded by Lawrence Heyworth. Mr. Heyworth first took any part in politics upon the agitation for the repeal of the Corporation and Test Acts. He was the second chairman of the Liverpool Free-trade Association; was appointed, in 1839, one of the three deputies to the first great conference at Manchester, when the deputies were charged to go only for a fixed duty, to which, however, he refused to consent, and produced a powerful impression upon the meeting, which afterwards influenced the entire agitation, by his assertion of the moral importance of free-trade and the right of the people to un-taxed bread. From that time he was one of the most zealous members of the League, was the first to offer a subscription of £1000, on the condition of fifty others giving a like amount, and was on all occasions by far the largest subscriber in Liverpool. He was also from the first a zealous supporter of the temperance cause, opening his house to its advocates from all



BUILDING FOR THE GREAT INDUSTRIAL EXHIBITION, TO BE ERECTED IN HYDE-PARK.



REFERENCES.—A A' Executive Offices. B B B. Gardens. C C C. Exhibitors' Retiring Rooms. D D D. Trees. E E E. Offices for Refreshment Department. F F F. Hall. G G G. Doors of Exit. H H H. Accountants.

GROUND-PLAN OF THE BUILDING FOR THE GREAT INDUSTRIAL EXHIBITION, TO BE ERECTED IN HYDE-PARK.

PROPOSED BUILDING FOR THE GREAT EXHIBITION

OF 1851.

The building to be erected for the Great Exhibition of Industry of all Nations, to be held in Hyde-park, in 1851, has at length been decided on by the Building Committee, and confirmed by the Commissioners.

Our prospective Engraving gives a faithful representation of what this monster edifice will be when built, though representations and words will give to the mind no idea of the enormous space in length and width the building will cover. As comparison is, probably, the best test that can be adopted, we may state that the building will be more than four times the length of either Westminster Abbey, St. Paul's Cathedral, or York Minster, and that it will be in width more than double the width of St. Paul's or York Minster at the transepts, it being above 2200 feet long and 450 feet in width. The main building will be 60 feet in height, and the dome more than 150 feet in height and 200 in diameter. This cupola will, therefore, be 11 feet in diameter larger than that of St. Peter's at Rome, and 45 feet larger in diameter than that of St. Paul's. The plot of ground the building is to occupy is on the south side of Hyde-park, between the Kensington-road and that part of the park known as Rotten-row; and much nonsensical correspondence has lately been in some of the daily journals respecting the injury which will be done to this portion of the Park by the erection of the building, the enormous amount of traffic which will be hereabouts, the withholding from the public so large a slice of the Park, and great complaints have been made that some of the trees must be removed. These objections are easily disposed of, for the plot of ground is the very best which could possibly have been selected for the purpose, from its contiguity to the high-road, thus enabling the great mass of the visitors to jog down to the Exhibition in cabs, or in the more comprehensive vehicles—omnibuses, which, from their not having the privilege of *entrée*, will certainly do no harm to the roadways in the Park; and as to depriving the public of a place of great resort, we imagine, from what we have seen, that about one hundred persons per day traverse its greensward, as, in fact, it seems a *terra incognita* to the Cockneys, whose notions of Hyde-park are bounded by Rotten-row, all beyond being debatable land. We visited the spot on Monday, and noticed that the only trees marked for destruction are some half-dozen small ones—the more venerable and larger trees being most religiously preserved; and, with the exception of the trees we have mentioned, the whole space destined for the Exhibition is one unbroken grass-plot.

In our View, we should observe, that, for the sake of showing the building, we have removed a row of trees skirting the carriage-drive in the Park, but in reality they will not be touched.

The simple massive character of the design made for the great building contrasts oddly with the praises lavished by the building committee on certain drawings sent in competition, especially on those executed by foreigners; as those drawings were praised for qualities which, according to the terms of the competition, they should not have possessed. In the *Builder* of June 15 is an admirable letter on the subject, which we extract. What would the architects who formed the committee have said to a similar decision in a competition in which they themselves were interested?

Part II. contains, what, I suppose, is to be taken as the best exposition of the merits of contributors that the committee can give, which commences by stating, in a tone of commendation, that, "not confining themselves to *suggestions only*, which were invited by the *programme*, a large proportion of them are remarkable for elaboration of thought and elegance of execution." This, I would contend, is clearly a breach of the specified conditions, *viz.* that *suggestions only* were to be given; that the plan or drawing sent in was to be a *mere outline sketch*, upon a *single sheet*, and the committee even recommended that it would be most convenient merely to trace it upon the common paper on which the "plan of site" was supplied to the public, a space being left upon the sheet for *sketching* any sections or elevations that might be necessary to illustrate the design; and that a written description, limited also to "a single sheet," was all the exposition of their ideas that authors would be allowed to give. With these conditions before them, the commendation of the committee in the above case is a palpable act of injustice towards others who, very properly observing the letter of those conditions, have been debarred from developing their talent, by producing "elaborated designs, elegantly executed." The report goes on to state, that "our illustrious Continental neighbours have especially distinguished themselves [in designing a temporary building for an exhibition] by compositions of the utmost taste and learning, worthy of enduring execution—examples of what might be done in the architectural illustration of the subject [the conditions strictly enjoined contributors not to enter into architectural detail], when viewed in its highest aspect, and, at all events, exhibiting features of grandeur, arrangement, and grace, which your committee have not failed to appreciate." It then places in contradistinction to these—no doubt admirable, but out-of-place productions of architectural genius, the "practical character of the designs of our own countrymen," which it states, "as might have been expected, has been remarkably illustrated in some very striking and simple methods, suited to the temporary purposes of the building, due attention having been paid by them to the pecuniary means allotted to this part of the undertaking." Yet, notwithstanding this comparison, clearly and indisputably in favour of our own countrymen, as regards the object sought and the conditions stipulated by the committee, we find by the selected list of those authors who are to receive "the highest honorary distinction" the commissioners can award, that the committee can only discover, out of 195 English and 38 foreign contributors, *three* Englishmen entitled to reward, the remaining *fifteen* out of the eighteen selected being foreigners; or, as regards the whole numbers, in proportion of 1 to 65 of "our own countrymen," the authors of the "striking and simple methods," so admirably suited to the temporary purpose of the building; and 1 to about 2½ of foreigners, who, in designing for a temporary building, to be simple, cheap, and readily constructed, have so overshot the mark as to produce "compositions" commendable only for the "utmost taste and learning, and worthy of enduring execution." Surely something must be wrong here either the report or the selected list; possibly both.

In conclusion, I cannot help avowing the opinion that a wrong, though I believe unintentionally, has been done to many of the 240, who so readily and "generously" responded to the call, for their ideas; more particularly as I know, from personal inspection, that at least *one* of the plans altogether omitted from the report contains *five* of the leading features of the approved design.

It is not too late to make amends, as it is quite competent for the committee, when their approved plan is published, to accompany it by a supplementary report, classifying the plans in some such order as I have suggested, and thereby do justice to *all* the contributors, without confounding the reward due for the really useful suggestions, with that sought by those who have distinguished themselves by displaying their eminent architectural attainments, irrespective, and even in violation, of the chief conditions of the competition.

FINE ARTS.

ROBERTS' PICTURE OF THE DESTRUCTION OF JERUSALEM.

This celebrated and in some respects wonderful composition is now on view at the Hanover-square Rooms, previous to its being engraved in colours by Mr. Louis Haghe. The minute accuracy of the work, as furnishing a complete plan of the sacred city, as it was in the days of Titus' invasion, with the pictorial effects of colour and outline thrown in, to indicate that sublime event in the world's history, cannot be too much admired. It is with great propriety that the proposed engraving is designed to be in colours; no other mode could so properly convey the gorgeous effect of the original. The grandeur of the artist's work is especially striking; and it is impossible to contemplate with a religious spirit this magnificent production of Mr. Roberts' pencil, without being filled, in the language of the poet, "with thoughts that do even lie too deep for tears." The awful scene is full of sublimity; and visitors should lose no time in taking advantage of the present opportunity of seeing this extraordinary and admirable picture.

HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS THE DUKE OF CAMBRIDGE.—Monsieur Schmid, Professor of Painting to the King of Prussia (resident at 17, Bentinck-street), has just finished a full-length portrait of the Duke of Cambridge, which is intended to be presented by his Royal Highness to the Hanoverian Regiment, of which his Royal Highness is Colonel.

GALLERY OF ILLUSTRATION.—A beautiful picture of Madras has been added to the Dioramas of the Overland Route, which increases in popularity with each exhibition.

GREAT EXHIBITION OF 1851.—The competing designs for the medal prizes are on view at the house of the Society of Arts, in John-street, Adelphi; they amount to about 129, and are of all degrees of excellence, from the most simple and humble to the most elaborate and ambitious. Of the former, more than one is amusing; of the latter, several highly meritorious. As the selections are not yet made, we abstain from particularising those of which we most approve, especially since it would be impossible to enter into a detailed description of the numerous groups that claim deserved and studious attention. The whole will leave a pleasing impression on the mind of the visitor, both as touching the greatness of our country and the inventive skill of our countrymen. As an example of what may be expected from the Exposition next year, it is full of promise.

CALIFORNIAN GOLD.—Amongst the remittances from America by the *Hibernia* this week, is a lump of gold from California, in its primitive state, weighing 14 lb. 6 oz. It is of an irregular egg-shape size, somewhat flattened, about 18 inches in circumference one way, by 12 the other. It is a mixture of quartz and gold, smooth on the surface; and though probably more than half the bulk is stone, yet it is supposed that the gold portion would weigh 10 lb.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

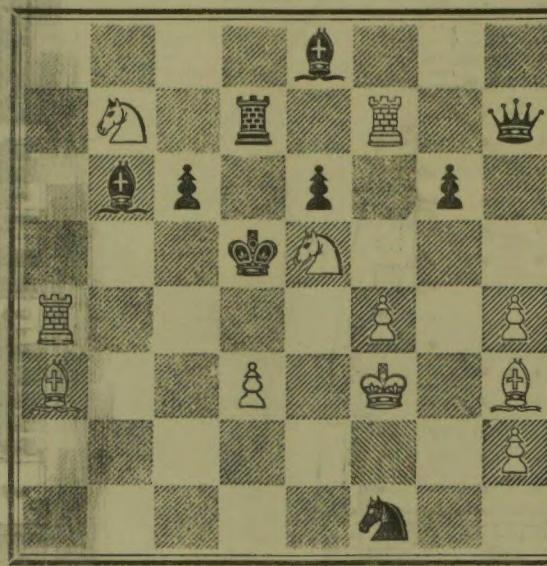
CHESS.

* Answers to Correspondents are unavoidably postponed.

PROBLEM NO. 335.

By CECUS.

BLACK.



WHITE.

White, playing first, to checkmate in five moves.

SECOND MATCH BY CORRESPONDENCE BETWEEN THE CHESS CLUBS OF LONDON AND AMSTERDAM.

WHITE (London).

9. Castles

BLACK (Amsterdam).

Amsterdam to play.

CHESS IN THE PROVINCES.

The following well-contested Game came off between Mr. Harrwitz and the Rev. G. Salmon (one of the best players in Ireland), at the recent assemblage of the Yorkshire Chess-players.

(Ruy Lopez Knight's Game.)

WHITE (Mr. S.)	BLACK (Mr. H.)	WHITE (Mr. S.)	BLACK (Mr. H.)
1. P to K 4th	P to K 4th	25. B to Q 4th	K to R 2d
2. K Kt to B 3d	Q Kt to B 3d	26. Q to K B 2d	K R to Q sq (e)
3. K B to Q 5th	K B to Q 3d (a)	27. P to K R 3d (f)	Q Kt to K B sq
4. P to Q B 3d	K Kt to B 3d	28. P to K Kt 4th	Q Kt to K 3d
5. Q to B 2d	Castles	29. P to K Kt 5th	P takes P (g)
6. Castles	K Kt to K 2d	30. P takes P	Kt takes P
7. P to Q 3d (b)	P to Q B 3d	31. Q to K R 5th (ch)	K to Kt 3d (h)
8. K B to Q B 4th	K B to Q B 2d	32. R takes Kt (ch)	P takes R
9. Q B to K Kt 5th	Q Kt to K 3d	33. B to K Kt 4th	Q to her B 2d
10. Q Kt to Q 2d	P to Q 4th	34. B to K B 5th (ch)	K to Kt 2d
11. K B to Q Kt 3d	P to K R 3d	35. Q to K Kt 4th	K R to K Kt sq
12. Q B to K 3d (c)	Q to Q 3d	36. K to K R sq	Q R to K sq
13. K Kt to K sq	K R to K sq (d)	37. P to K R 4th	K R to his sq
14. P to K Kt 3d	Q B to K R 6th	38. K to K Kt 2d	K R to his 3d
15. K Kt to Kt 2d	B takes Kt	39. B to K sq (k)	Q R to K Kt sq
16. K takes B	P to Q 5th	40. B to K Kt 3d	Q to her R 4th
17. Kt to Q B 4th	Q to Q 2d	41. B to K B 4th	K to B R sq
18. P takes P	P takes P	42. P takes Kt	P takes P
19. B to Q 2d	P to Q Kt 4th	43. R to K R sq (l)	K R takes R
20. Kt to Q R 3d	P to Q R 4th	44. B to K 5th (ch)	Q R to K Kt 2d
21. P to K B 4th	P to Q R 5th	45. K takes K R	Q to K 8th (ch)
22. B to Q sq	B to Q 3d	46. Q to K Kt sq	Q to K R 5th (ch)
23. Q R to Q B sq	B takes Kt	47. Q to K R 2d	Q takes Q (ch)
24. P takes B	Q R to Q B sq	48. K takes Q	

And White won in a few moves more.

(a) This is called by Jaensch the "superlatively close defence," and appears to us a "superlatively" bad one.

(b) P to Q 4th is better Chess; for example—

WHITE.	BLACK.	WHITE.	BLACK.
7. P to Q 4th	Q Kt to Kt 3d	9. Kt takes B or Kt	Retakes
8. P takes K P	B or Q Kt takes P	10. P to K B 4th,	

and Black must have a disagreeable game.

(c) We should have preferred exchanging pieces; but White declined doing so, as he wished to prevent the coming of the other Kt to K B 5th.

(d) If P to Q 5th, White would have answered with Q Kt to Q B 4th, and then have taken the Pawn with Pawn.

(e) Anticipating Q B to his 5th.

(f) White might now have played Q B to Q R 5th, and, if the Rook were removed, B to Q Kt 5th; but he seems to have apprehended Black's giving up the exchange.

(g) This is not well played.

(h) Still worse.

(i) White failed here to perceive the opportunity his opponent's last move opened for him.

He had now simply to play R to K B 5th, and the game was won off-hand.

(k) Better, perhaps, to have played this Bishop to Q 2nd; or, better still, the Rook to K R sq.

(l) Not half so good as taking the K Kt at once with the Bishop.

WHITE to play, and mate in five moves.

No. 587.—By M. BOELEY (*La Régence*.)

White: K at Q B 2d, B at K 4th, Kt at Q B 4th, P at Q 3d.

Black: K at Q 5th.

White to play, and mate in four moves.

THE BEDFORDSHIRE ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND ST. ALBANS ARCHITECTURAL SOCIETIES will meet at Dunstable on Thursday next; when it is intended to open one of the tumuli of Dunstable Downs.

CHEAP EXCURSION TO CHATSWORTH.—One of the most interesting and agreeable of the numerous excursion parties with which the London public have lately been favoured was afforded by the London and North-Western Railway Company on Monday morning last. A special train, consisting of several first-class carriages, started at six o'clock, A.M., from the Euston square station, and proceeded rapidly along the line as far as Rowsley, in Derbyshire, and thence to Chatsworth, the princely seat of the Duke of Devonshire. Full permission was previously obtained from the Duke of Devonshire to admit the whole party to the mansion and its adjoining grounds. No charge of carriages took place at the junction with the Midland Counties line. Omnibuses were provided to convey the party to and from the Rowsley station; ample refreshments were provided at a marquise in the park, and the usual gratuities to guides and servants were provided by the railway company. The weather was in the highest degree favourable. A considerable number of the visitors, making the most of the excursion, proceeded in an omnibus to the ruins of Haddon; others visited the pretty little village of Edensor, and not a few took advantage of the offer of the railway company and paid the extra half crown to remain in the neighbourhood that night, and return to town by the ordinary trains next day. At six o'clock the train left Rowsley, and in five hours and a half had returned to the Euston station; having travelled during the day above 300 miles, and given to the party about six hours to enjoy uninterrupted the beauties of Chatsworth and the Peak. We may here mention that Mr. Adair, late of the old Museum, Matlock Bath, has announced the large spar vase (Blue John) to be disposed of by lottery. Two hundred guineas were offered for this splendid vase in 1841, and refused; but it must now be sold. It will hold nearly ten gallons. When lit with a strong burner, it exhibits to perfection the beauty and peculiar character of the Blue John, or Fluor Spar. It is 3 ft. 1 in. high, and of Grecian form.

The steam-vessel *Duchess of Kent*, which has arrived in the river from Cork, has brought, in addition to 33 oxen and 210 sheep, the very large number of 42 horses as a portion of a large cargo of Irish produce; and the steamer *Preussischer Adler*, arrived on the same day from Cork, has brought, in addition to 176 sheep and lambs, and a quantity of calves and horned cattle, 24 horses, as part of a very large general cargo, the produce of Ireland. Several importations to the latter mentioned extent have taken place lately from Ireland.

Whilst the Supreme Court of Denmark was sitting, on the 11th, at Copenhagen, a violent wind suddenly forced open a large window behind the President, M. de Louzon. The President hastened to shut it, but just as he had caught hold of it, he made a false step, lost his balance, and fell to the pavement below. The Court being on the first floor, the height was considerable, and the unfortunate Judge fractured his skull. He was conveyed to his residence in a desperate state. He is 62 years of age, a privy councillor, and member of the First Chamber of the Diet.

CHURCH, UNIVERSITIES, &c.

APPOINTMENTS AND PREFERMENTS.—The Rev. R. Scott, to the Rectory of South Luffenham, Rutland. The Rev. H. Bisbe, to the Rectory of Winsford, Somerset. The Rev. G. B. F. Potticary, to the Rectory of Cambridgeshire. The Rev. E. Duncombe, to the Rectory of Bartholomew, in the diocese of Chester. The Rev. John Chapman, to the Vicarage of Newport, Hertfordshire. The Rev. John Richard Errington, to the Vicarage of St. Michael, St. Albans. The Rev.

NATIONAL SPORTS.

The racing fixtures this year have not been made with a regard to the general interests of the turf or to the convenience of the public, several weeks having been almost "blank," which might have been made available for meetings that will now most assuredly clash with others of superior importance, and, as a natural result, the weaker will go to the wall. This will be the case next week; Birbury clashing with Newcastle, and dividing the Ring, but attracting so small a section of it that as for meeting for speculation it will be a failure: fortunately for the sport, Stockbridge comes to its aid, with four or five interesting produce stakes, but drawing the stews into the grand mistake of spinning the joint lists into three days. The Newcastle racing will commence on Monday, and continue four days, the Northumberland Plate being on the list for Tuesday. The Birbury Club open the pleadings on Wednesday, and Stockbridge on the following day. There will also be a meeting on Monday at Macclesfield, and at Ludlow on Wednesday and Thursday.

The principal Cricketing fixtures are the match on Monday at Lord's, between the M. C. C. and Ground and County of Sussex; one on Tuesday, at Kennington Oval, between the South London and Shoreham Clubs; on Thursday, at Lord's, between the M. C. C. and Ground and the Oxford University (return match); an All England match at the Oval on the same day; and on Saturday, at Eton, between the M. C. C. and Etonians.

The Aquatic calendar is virtually blank.

HAMPTON RACES.

We were once in the habit of considering hunting at Epping, racing at Hampton, and fishing in the Serpentine, as the three great types of peaceful enjoyment. We suspected, however, last year, that the natural simplicity of the second of these recreations was being corrupted; and last week the fact became established, that the authorities are trying to spoil Hampton Races by making them good.

Formerly there was a character—a very bad one, it may be urged, but still there was a distinctiveness about the little festival which gave it an interest quite peculiar to itself. With the exception of some of those determined turfites, who would back their horses to beat anything in Egypt provided the Pacha would give them a clear course, and who would be attracted to Kamtschatka by the programme of a good steeple-chase, there were few persons present from London. The spectators chiefly consisted of the inhabitants of the towns and villages adjacent; the owners of many of the horses were quiet men residing in the vicinity of "the Hurst," whose notions of a stud would have caused a sneer on the lip of Scott or Day, if those eminent artists in horse-flesh had considered the men worthy of any attention at all; and a few of the half-bred animals themselves must have been familiar acquaintances of those who were about to stake their money upon their merits. The London public cared as much for the result of the contests as they would for the name of the victor in a jumping-in-sacks match, and the matter seldom attracted general attention except when one of the so-called "half-bred" horses turned out (like the heroes with marks on their arms in melodramas) to be of irreproachable ancestry on either side. In the case of a winning horse, however, this little discovery did not tell so favourably as it would with the long-ignored "Augustus" of a romance; and the fact of such concealments having existed serves principally to point out one respect in which the horse is certainly superior to man. The former animal, when of purest descent, has been known to pass through life modestly as a "half-bred"; the latter, if of the obscurest origin, will frequently indulge in false boasts as to the nobility of his blood.

Hampton Races, then, until within the last two years, bore no more resemblance to those of Epsom than a village fair is like that of Greenwich; and the great, but now, alas! departed glory of the course—the "Master of the Ceremonies," we believe, he was called—was no more like his successor, the intelligent, but uncharacteristic, Mr. Hibbord, than "Richardson's Show" is like the Royal Italian Opera.

Speaking of that temple of art, Richardson's Show, leads us naturally enough to the subject of amateur performances. Hampton Races were at one time a species of amateur performances; not, however, of mere amateurs—we shall, perhaps, have to look among a lower class of animals than horses for their parallels. We mean, those amateurs who have received some little instruction; who have learned just enough to be able to forsake nature, although they can never succeed in reaching art. Well, every one knows that a great deal of fun, not proceeding from the dramatist himself, is what is expected at a representation of this kind—which is the reason why tragedies are almost always selected. But once educate the amateur, and you spoil him; teach him only to walk the stage properly, and he is a ruined man. None of his friends will go to see him afterwards, because it is not certain that he will make them laugh.

Occasionally, however, we must confess, one meets with an amateur who ultimately becomes a real artist; and the performances on Thursday last in the Hampton equestrian theatre went far to convince us, that, although our fun has been rather damaged by the superior style in which the entertainment is now got up, the law of progress is nevertheless at work, and that the exhibition will at last be a perfect one; or (to reverse the natural course of things) the "mouse," which once appeared so ridiculous to us, will, in due time, and under the patronage of the Jockey Club, assume all the dignity of the "mountain."

Hampton Races, then, have now lost their original character to a great extent, and are becoming more like an imitation of Ascot than anything else—we were about to say Epsom; but the "riff-raff" were not present to a sufficiently great extent, to warrant the assertion. They were very fully attended last year; the assemblage has been even larger this present one, and there is every probability that it will continue annually to increase. If such, however, should actually be the case, we are afraid that some means must be taken for the repression of public curiosity; there was scarcely sufficient space (to speak of "accommodation") would be absurd) for the crowds who were present on Thursday, and—but to be short, it is a mathematical impossibility to stow away half London on Mousey Hurst.

There was one peculiarity about the people who hurried to the half-fair, half-race, on Thursday: "no one knew which horse was the favourite." Of course, there were half-betting-men with "Ruff's Guide to the Turf" by heart, and thoroughly-going betting-men, who knew all about entries, weights, jockeys, and other mysteries not over intelligible to the uninitiated, without reference to any "guide" whatever; and these men knew the favourite, but they kept it a secret, or no one cared to get the information from them. A more profound and melancholy ignorance as to the merits of a race, and a more daring preference for the beauties of nature (though we must confess to the charms of the surrounding scenery), was never perhaps exhibited. Nor was this all; for we actually caught a gentleman eating a sandwich after the horses had started, and it was rumoured that a young lady was seen sketching only a few moments before the animals—i.e. the more fortunate ones—reached the winning-post.

Candidly, we don't think the public look upon Hampton Races as mere races. To begin with, they are wrong if they do; for it is half a fair: and, then, many of the people who go there seem to have been undecided between an excursion to the races and a pic-nic, and very wisely to have united the two. Indeed we strongly recommend the Thursday in the race-week to pic-nic parties. A pic-nic is an excellent thing, and a pic-nic with a race added is still better.

It is amusing, if one does know the horses which are going to run, to observe the airs which certain animals give themselves at Hampton who would be beneath notice at Ascot. We have seen horses, whose names having been entered at Epsom have not been thought worthy of being placed at the very end of a betting-list; we have seen these quadrupeds enter up to the winning post as if they had been so many Flying Dutchmen, when, in fact, they had not in any case beaten anything more wonderful than so-and-so, "by a horse who never won anything particular, out of a celebrated loser." Ninth-rate London actors assume in a similar manner, when they go to the provinces: at Hampton, we have the "starring" system among horses.

Looking philosophically at the question, we have found it impossible to decide whether the increased number of visitors (facilitated, of course, by the railway) has been the cause of the improvement in the races, or whether the improvement in the races has occasioned the increase in the number of visitors.

In conclusion, Hampton has one particular merit. It is one of those few racing places which possess attractions of their own, quite independently of the race-course.

WEDNESDAY.

The STAND PLATE of 30 sovs, added to a sweepstakes of 5 sovs each.—Sir J. Hawley's Queenberry (G. Brown), 1. Captain Lowther's Bastinado (Dockery), 2.

The SURREY and MIDDLESEX STAKES (handicap) of 20 sovs each, with 50 added.—Lord Exeter's Little Jack (J. Mann), 1. Mr. E. Jones's Docility (S. Mann), 2.

The CLAREMONT STAKES of 10 sovs each.—Lord Strathmore's Faux Pas (Wakefield), 1. Mr. Gully's Solomon (A. Day), 2.

The CORINTHIAN STAKES of 10 sovs each.—Mr. Carew's Era (Captain Little), 1. Mr. Rowley's Tit-bit (Owner), 2.

A PLATE of 30 sovs.—Heats.—Mr. H. Mills's Equiria (Maton), 1. Mr. Bingley's Christiana (Thick), 2.

THURSDAY.

The RAILWAY PLATE of £50.—Sherburn filly, 1. Kremlin filly, 2.

The SCURRY STAKES.—Lady Frances, 1. Laundry Maid, 2.

The QUEEN'S PLATE.—Mr. Pouney's Kathleen (Maton), 1. Sir J. Hawley's Queenberry, 2.

A small amount of business was done at the following prices:—

SURREY AND MIDDLESEX STAKES.—3 to 1 agst Docility (t).

NORTHUMBERLAND PLATE.—5 to 1 agst Knight of Gwynne (t) | 6 to 1 agst Elthiron | 8 to 1 agst Raby

ST LEGER.

5 to 2 agst Voltigeur | 17 to 1 agst Knight of Avenel | 25 to 1 agst King of Oude

DERBY.

5 to 1 — Clincher (t) | 20 to 1 — Italian | 40 to 1 agst Goliah

DUNDEE.

25 to 1 agst Hippolytus (t) | 30 to 1 agst Bonnie Dundee | 50 to 1 — Brother to Chanticleer (t)

TRUNNION.

40 to 1 — Newminster | 10 to 1 — —

LATEST BETTING.

NORTHUMBERLAND PLATE.—5 to 1 agst Elthiron | 5 to 1 agst Knight of Gwynne | 8 to 1 agst Glauca

SNOWSTORM.

10 to 1 agst Snowstorm | 10 to 1 agst Windischgratz (t)

GOODWOOD CUP.

5 to 1 agst Montes. 6 to 1 agst Canezou. 7 to 1 agst Cossack. 8 to 1 agst Pittard.

ROYAL LONDON YACHT CLUB.

The annual contests amongst the yachts of this club, for the Grand Challenge Cup, took place on Wednesday, but, although the day was admirably suited for an excursion, there was too little wind to test the weather-powers of the yachts. The following yachts were entered to contend:—

Names.	Tons.	Owners.
Whisper	19	Thos. Evelyn, Esq.
Linnet	10	Holles Knox, Esq.
Rival	10	J. T. Helms, Esq.
Alligator	29	Henry J. Smith, Esq.
Frolic	12	Alfred Cox, Esq.
Moor Park	17	Geo. E. Browne, Esq.
Phantom	20	S. Lane, Esq.

It was a time race, one minute per ton being allowed by all yachts exceeding ten tons to those not exceeding it, and half a minute to those which did exceed it. Yachts not exceeding ten tons to allow half a minute per ton to those of lesser tonnage. The Challenge Cup had been originally presented to the club by J. T. Hawes, Esq., and was held by Mr. E. Browne, the owner of the Moor Park, the conditions of the race requiring that it should be won two consecutive seasons by the same yacht to become the permanent property of the owner. The distance to be sailed was from Blackwall to Gravesend and back. The whole of the boats were at their stations, with the exception of the Linnet, which had been withdrawn.

The start took place under the direction of Mr. E. Browne, the Rear-Commodore, at five minutes past eleven, and the usual alacrity was exhibited by the whole of the crews in setting the immense quantity of canvas with which each boat was covered. At this moment there was hardly a breath of wind to blow a flag out, and each courted the "catpaws" with which they were ever and anon favoured. The Rival got a slight start, the Frolic was second, the Alligator third, the Phantom fourth, and the Whisper fifth. Zephyrus wandered for a moment in the neighbourhood of the contending yachts, and the Frolic gallantly led the way down, followed in gallions by the Phantom; the Rival, Whisper, and Alligator lying in their wake. Again the whole were becalmed, and the surface of the water was as smooth as a bowing-green, the yachts being indebted to the tide under them for their tardy progress.

The three leading boats rounded at Gravesend in the following order:—The Frolic, 4 h. 36 m. 5s.; Whisper, 4 h. 57 m. 32s.; Phantom, 5 h. 3 m. 55s. After rounding they all set square-sails, and each began to make the best of her way back. The advantage which the Frolic had at the time of rounding was maintained, and the boats arrived at Blackwall in the following order:—The Frolic first, at 7 h. 28 m. 40 s.; the Whisper, 7 h. 51 m. 5s.; the Phantom, 8 h. 1 m. 10 s. The very handsome prize was duly presented to Mr. Alfred Cox, the owner of the Frolic, by the Rear-Commodore, with a very deserved compliment upon the nautical skill of all parties.

THE POET WORDSWORTH.

Her Majesty the Queen and his Royal Highness Prince Albert have presented £50 to the fund for placing a whole length effigy of Wordsworth, in Westminster Abbey, and a monument to his memory at Grasmere, Westmoreland.

DINNER TO G. C. GLYN, M.P., AND C. LAWRENCE, ESQRS.

On Tuesday evening a very elegant entertainment was given at the Brunswick Hotel, Blackwall, to these gentlemen, by the officers and servants of the London and North-Western Railway Company. About 150 noblemen and gentlemen sat down to dinner, amongst whom were—Lord Lonsdale, Sir James Graham, M.P.; the Right Hon. the Lord Mayor, Lord Powis, Lord Kinnaird, Mr. Cardwell, M.P.; the Lord Mayor of Dublin, Mr. R. Mangles, M.P., &c. Captain Huish presided on the occasion, supported by Mr. H. Booth and Mr. C. E. Stewart, as vice-chairmen. The chairman, in an eloquent speech, proposed the healths of Mr. Glyn and Mr. Lawrence, thanking the former gentleman, in the name of the 10,500 servants in the employ of the London and North-Western Company, for the kind consideration for their interests which has always distinguished his conduct as chairman of the board. Mr. Glyn replied in a feeling address. Several other toasts were proposed; and the company did not return to town until a late hour, highly gratified with the festivities of the evening.

A BRIGHT LOCALITY.

—So bright have the nights been in the far north, that any evening during the last fortnight small newspaper print could be read in the open air in Caithness after a quarter past eleven o'clock. As

an experiment, the possibility of reading thus at midnight was tested at Wick, a few evenings ago, and, as the town clock struck twelve, a newspaper was read distinctly by the unassisted "light of day." The geographical position of Wick is betwixt the 58th and 59th degrees of north latitude.

Local Paper.

During the week several first-rate locomotive engines have been shipped at Liverpool for Cadiz, to work on the line from Madrid to Aranjuez, now progressing rapidly to completion; the rails, chairs, &c. having been previously forwarded. The electric telegraph has been laid throughout, to secure the earliest information from the capital. Other considerable lines of railway are in course of construction, and orders have been received by contractors for the requisite materials, which will be admitted under the new and modified tariff.

The American papers tell us that a Mrs. Swisshelm, who had acquired some celebrity as an editor, has turned congressional reporter, and is now one of the lions of the Senate Chamber. The *New Englander* says:—"The old reporters eye her askance, and do not seem to relish such an intrusion upon their gallery; but she don't care for them."

The total amount expended for in-door and out-door relief for the poor in 600 unions and single parishes in England and Wales, for the half-year ended Lady-day, 1849, was £2,013,318, viz. £44,459 for in-door relief, and £1,548,859 for out-door. The total sum expended in the half-year ending Lady-day, 1850, was £2,183,591, viz. £33,709 for in-door, and £1,425,882 for out-door relief. The increase as compared with 1849 was £5007, and the decrease £214,934. The actual decrease, after deducting increase, was £209,727.

On Monday, in the 11.45 A.M. express train of the South-Western Railway, which stops for the first time at Bishopstoke, a Queen's messenger with despatches for her Majesty was in a second-class carriage; and, when the train stopped, and while he was standing and gathering up his despatches, a couple of carriage drivers were driven against the train, and the messenger was thrown violently on the ledge of the back-board, and immediately fainted away. As soon as the accident was known, a gentleman in the train, said to be Lord Adolphus Fitz-clarence, immediately rushed to the spot, and secured the despatches. The messenger was taken out and laid on the platform, and, by the application of cold water, he recovered his senses, and stated that his ribs were broken. He was then taken into the station, and a surgeon, who happened to be in the train, waited on him. Before the train proceeded, Lord Adolphus gave the despatches to the train-guard, who conveyed them to Osborne-house from Southampton, in the *Elfin* Royal yacht, which was in waiting at the latter place for the messenger.

MONETARY TRANSACTIONS OF THE WEEK.

(From our City Correspondent.)

The English Market was rather heavy at the commencement of the week, apprehensions existing that the result of the Cuban expedition might yet lead to a cessation of friendly relations between Spain and the United States. Consols on Monday were laudable, at 95½ to 96 ex div., and on Tuesday receded to 95½; the closing quotations, however, being the same as on the preceding day. But, on Wednesday, greater confidence prevailed, and an advance to 96 to ½ for the opening was the last quotation. The question to be put to Lord John Russell, in the House of Commons, with regard to ministerial intentions upon the late defeat in the House of Lords, without any detriment to prices. Money continuing so plentiful, while the approaching payment of the dividends must still further increase the amount of capital for investment, added to the present comparatively quiet state of Continental affairs, form, together, fair grounds for anticipating a rising market. Exchequer Bills and India Bonds are in demand, and Bank Stock has an upward tendency. The market was firm at the close of the week, prices standing—Bank Stock, 208; Reduced, 95½; New 3½ per Cent. Annuities, 98½; Long Annuities, to expire Jan., 1860, 8½; India Bonds, £1,000, 88 pm; Ditto, under £1,000, 88 pm; South Sea Stock, Old Annuities, 95½; Consols for Account, 96½; Exchequer Bills, £1,000, June, 67 pm; Ditto, £500, June, 67 pm; Ditto, Small, June, 67 pm.

The principal feature in the Foreign Market has been the various fluctuations in Mexican. From the tenor of the advices by last week's foreign mail, a decline in prices occurred on Monday, the closing quotations being 30 to 30½. On Tuesday the market again yielded 29½, being the lowest quotation. But on Wednesday prices rallied, the committee having notified that the *Severn* had brought to England, on behalf of the bondholders, 60,725 dollars, which, added to the sum already deposited in the Bank of England, makes 723,312 dollars. Quotations rose upon this to 30½, but a reaction has since reduced them to 30½. Russian Stock continues to creep up, and Danish is also advancing. Spanish Stock is firm, at an advance upon last week's prices, and the market is generally good, at the following rates:—Brazilian Bonds, New, 1843, 85½; Buenos Ayres Bonds, Six per Cent., 56½; Danish Bonds, 1825, Three per Cent., 73; Ditto, Five per Cent., 95½; Ditto, Scrip, 10 p.; Grenada Bonds, One-and-a-Half per Cent., 184½; Mexican, Five per Cent., 1846, Account 30½; Portuguese Five per Cent., 85½; Russian Bonds, 109½; Ditto, Scrip, 4 p.; Spanish Five per Cent., 1840, 17½; Ditto, 1840, 14½; Ditto, 1844, 13½; Ditto, 1849, 12

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